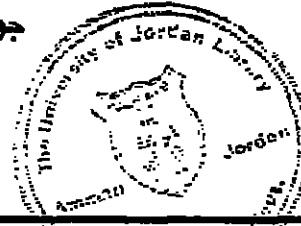


10-week-old boy gets transplant

LONDON (R) — A ten-week-old British baby has become the world's youngest recipient of a heart-lung transplant, a London hospital said Monday. Egyptian-born heart specialist Magdi Yacoub carried out the operation at Harefield Hospital, West London, on Saturday. The donor was a five-day-old Belgian baby who died from brain damage. Dr. Yacoub said the heart was about the size of a golf ball and the lungs were possibly smaller than a playing card. "The baby is fine and we are quite pleased with his progress so far," the surgeon told a news conference. "The operation was straightforward in many ways but it was quite a delicate operation." He said that without the operation the baby would have died within days or weeks.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Regent sends good wishes to Riyadh

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday sent a cable of good wishes to King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia on the occasion of Saudi Arabia's National Day. In the cable Prince Hassan wished King Fahd continued health and further progress and prosperity for the Saudi people. On the occasion, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Al Sultan issued a statement praising the strong relations between Jordan and his country. The ambassador outlined industrial, economic and social development in Saudi Arabia and Jordan and said that his country had been spending some 90 per cent of its total income on development and on promoting health, social, industrial and economic sectors in Saudi Arabia. He also referred to his country's endeavours to serve the Arab and Islamic nations and said that Saudi Arabia continues to extend support for Iraq and hoped Iran would respond favourably to the calls of peace.

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TASS reports 2 killed in hijack bid

MOSCOW (AP) — Two hijackers seized a Soviet airliner in a Ural mountains airport and killed two passengers before security agents recaptured the plane and gunned down the hijackers, TASS reported Monday. Before seizing the TU-134 Aeroflot plane carrying 76 passengers, the hijackers shot and killed two police officers during a car chase to the airport, the official news agency said. The thwarted hijacking occurred early Saturday at the airport in Ufa, capital of the Bashkir autonomous republic, about 1,150 kilometres east of Moscow. The plane apparently never left the ground after it was seized.

Cabinet endorsed death sentences

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has endorsed a special court's verdict sentencing Khamis Allan Ibrahim Allan, Salah Harbi and Mahmoud Mohammad Zater to death for selling land to Israelis. The court has also declared the sale transaction as null and void.

Kaunda leaves Iraq after talks

BAGHDAD (R) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda left Baghdad on Monday after discussing developments in the Gulf war with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi News Agency reported. It did not give his destination. The agency said the two leaders also discussed the outcome of the recent non-aligned summit conference in Harare. Mr. Kaunda arrived in Baghdad on Sunday for his fourth visit to Iraq since 1980. His last was in May 1985, when he toured Gulf war frontlines.

Sheikh Sabah and Shevardnadze to meet

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, will meet in New York this week for talks on the Middle East including the Iran-Iraq war, officials said Monday. They told Reuters that boosting bilateral relations and prospects for a Middle East peace conference including the Soviet Union would be on the agenda. Both ministers are in New York for the U.N. General Assembly.

Israel downgrades Vienna embassy

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel will downgrade its diplomatic representation in Austria to protest the election of Kurt Waldheim as president, a foreign ministry official said Monday. The foreign ministry appointed a lower-level diplomat to head the embassy because diplomatic protocol obliges an ambassador to present his credentials to the president, the official told the Associated Press. Israel's policy was to avoid contact with Dr. Waldheim while maintaining good relations with the Austrian government, the official said.

Israel masses troops along Lebanon border

METULLA (Agencies) — Hundreds of Israeli troops were poised along the northern border Monday and an official said the soldiers would move into South Lebanon in case of need to aid an Israeli-backed militia under attack from resistance fighters.

Residents of this tiny border town said they saw a massing of troops along the border such as they had not seen since Israel pulled the bulk of its forces from Lebanon in June 1985. Israel has also closed all gates to its self-designated "security zone" in South Lebanon on Monday, reports from Beirut said. The reports from the southern port city of Tyre and the western Bekaa Valley town of Hasbaya in the foothills of Mount Hermon said the "security zone" was declared off limits for newsmen from Israel and Lebanon alike.

All four gates, including the "Good Fence" on the Israeli-Lebanese border were closed to civilian traffic as of midday (0900 GMT). All gates to the enclave from the Bekaa and South Lebanon were shut down an hour later, local reporters there said.

They said reports were rife throughout South Lebanon that the Israeli army had moved columns of tanks and armoured

personnel carriers up to the border in areas opposite the Irish zone of the U.N. peacekeeping force in South Lebanon.

U.N. officials withheld comment on the reported moves. Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin vowed on Sunday that Israel would retaliate for guerrilla attacks in South Lebanon that have killed a dozen pro-Israeli militiamen and wounded three Israeli soldiers in the past week.

He accused Iran of directing the offensive by Shi'ite militiamen of the Hezbollah (Party of God) and blamed Syria for turning a blind eye.

Mr. Rabin gave no details on what action Israel might take. Israeli military correspondents, who are briefed routinely by senior officers, reported that Israel was prepared to support the "South Lebanon Army" militia by military means.

Their reports, which were submitted to Israeli military censors under the law, gave no

specifics. The attacks against the 2,500-strong SLA, composed mainly of local Christians, have coincided with clashes between French U.N. peace-keepers and guerrillas.

The upsurge of violence has raised fears in Israel that it could be drawn into greater military involvement in Lebanon after a costly three-year occupation that began with its 1982 invasion (See page 2).

An Israeli officer said Monday that Iranian Revolutionary Guards have joined the Hezbollah offensive against the U.N. and the South Lebanon Army.

Israel is prepared to use its troops to help block the Iranians from moving deeper into South Lebanon, the officer said on condition of anonymity.

Iranian irregulars have been training Lebanese militiamen since 1983, and in the last month some of the Iranians have moved closer to Israel's border from their bases in Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, the officer said.

The Revolutionary Guards is a paramilitary force charged with spreading the Iranian Islamic revolution that overthrew the Shah in 1979. Guardsmen wear Khaki uniforms, but they are separate from the Iranian army.

Rifai arrives in Paris

PARIS (Agencies) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker arrived in Paris on Monday for talks with French government leaders on efforts towards settling the Arab-Israeli conflict and the latest developments in the Middle East.

Mr. Rifai's talks with President Francois Mitterrand and Premier Jacques Chirac were also expected to cover Jordan's five-year development plan which includes a JD 460 million development programme for the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Rifai and Gen. Sharif Zaid arrived here from London where they attended a meeting on Saturday between His Majesty King Hussein and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Mr. Rifai visited Bonn before arriving in London on Thursday. In Bonn, he held talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Middle East peace efforts and Jordan's five-year plan.

Mr. Rifai is expected to return home on Tuesday. Mr. Rifai and Gen. Sharif Zaid were received upon arrival at Orly airport by the director of protocol at the French Foreign Ministry, Jordan's ambassador to France and senior officials.

King resting after successful internal ear surgery in London

LONDON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein was resting in hospital on Monday after undergoing a successful internal ear surgery on Sunday.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the King was expected to leave hospital in a few days.

The King underwent a successful sinus surgery earlier this month.

The King, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, is on a private visit to Britain. On Saturday, he held talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on efforts for peace in the Middle East and Jordan's five-year development plan.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and

Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker attended the meeting which was followed by a luncheon hosted by Mrs. Thatcher at her country residence at Chequers.

On Friday, the King was briefed on the outcome of the Sept. 11 meeting between Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres by Mr. Mubarak's political adviser, Dr. Osama Al Baz.

King Hussein received on Monday a cable from the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani, congratulating him on the successful operation of the ear.



Sheikh Khalifah wished the King fast recovery. The King also received a similar cable from the Qatari minister of defence, Sheikh Hamad Ibn Khalifah Al Thani.

Regent visits Madaba and reviews development projects in 5-year plan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday toured Madaba district and met with people from all walks of life and visited the Bani Hamideh tribe in Thiban sub-district.

Addressing a public rally, Prince Hassan spoke about Jordan's 1986-1990 five-year development plan. The plan, he said, was aimed at developing and upgrading the levels of services, industries and increasing exports, improving the balance of trade, providing job opportunities and promoting domestic and external tourism through developing historical and archaeological sites and other places of touristic attraction.

Prince Hassan expressed

happiness and satisfaction at the various projects carried out in Madaba district during the last five-year plan.

Such projects have contributed to improving the standard of general services, Prince Hassan said. He called on all citizens to take part in the development process in their district and stressed the importance of giving priority to public interest.

He also called for controlling expenditure and improving the standard of general services.

The Crown Prince said he would personally take part in discussions on various projects and public issues handled by the Madaba Development Council, which is expected to hold meetings within the next few weeks to

discuss all development issues of interest to the citizens.

Prince Hassan called for drawing up the necessary programmes and plans for development projects in the district in accordance with the priorities before the next fiscal year.

Prince Hassan said JD 70 million had been allocated for short and medium term projects in rural areas with the aim of providing job opportunities for rural people.

Prince Hassan expressed gratitude to citizens in Madaba district for their warm feelings towards His Majesty King Hussein and their happiness at the success of the operation the King underwent on Sunday.

Peres and Soviet foreign minister discuss relations

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze conferred for an hour on Monday. Mr. Peres said later that they discussed the "steps necessary for the normalisation of relations."

Mr. Peres said there would be further contacts but did not say at what level.

Moscow broke diplomatic relations with Israel at the time of the 1967 Middle East war. Monday's meeting took place in a room off the U.N. Security Council chamber shortly after both men had listened to U.S. President Ronald Reagan address the General Assembly.

Emerging from the meeting, the Israeli premier told reporters: "The two sides, each of them raised its own positions, its own problems."

"We have agreed that both Soviet Russia and Israel will contemplate the proposals and the approaches suggested by the other side. We shall react to it. And both sides try to see what are the necessary steps in order to normalise the relations between Soviet Russia and Israel."

Asked whether there was a possibility of restoring relations, Mr. Peres replied: "I didn't say so. I said we started to discuss what are the steps necessary for normalisation between the Soviet Union and the state of Israel."

Mr. Shevardnadze, who met Mr. Peres briefly at a U.N. reception last year in New York, left Monday's meeting separately from the Israeli.

He told reporters: "We have discussed very serious matters in a normal atmosphere, such as questions related to bilateral relations, questions related to the Middle East, and some overall problems of international relations."

The Soviet minister said he had outlined his suggestions while Mr. Peres had expressed his own views.

The last high-level working meeting between representatives of Israel and the Soviet Union took place during the 1984 U.N. General Assembly when Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir conferred with his Soviet counterpart then, Andrei Gromyko, at the Soviet U.N. mission.

Reagan unveils arms plans and issues warning over Daniloff

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Monday he was ready to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union delaying deployment of his "Star Wars" missile defence system and offered to consider interim cuts in superpower arsenals.

But he said Moscow's continued detention of American reporter Nicholas Daniloff on spying charges had cast a pall over U.S.-Soviet relations.

He told the United Nations General Assembly the world expected better and called Daniloff "an innocent hostage."

In his fourth consecutive address to the assembly's fall session. During the president's reference to the case, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and the Soviet delegation sat stony-faced. Mr. Shevardnadze will speak to the assembly on Tuesday.

Daniloff, 51, was detained on Aug. 30 in apparent retaliation for the arrest a week earlier of Soviet U.N. employee Gennady

Zakharov for alleged spying. The affair dominated two days of talks between Mr. Shevardnadze and Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington last weekend and has threatened preparations for a possible summit between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev later this year.

After stressing that Daniloff must be released, Mr. Reagan discussed publicly for the first time U.S. arms proposals contained in a letter he sent to Mr. Gorbachev on July 25.

He acknowledged that Mr. Shevardnadze had delivered a reply last Friday but said only that his administration was giving it serious and careful consideration.

Turning to "Star Wars," or the strategic defence initiative (SDI) as the research programme is officially known, Mr. Reagan said he was ready to sign an agreement immediately if the superpowers could reach common ground on reducing strategic offensive weapons.

He noted that he had sought a

50 per cent reduction in superpower arsenals but said: "If the Soviet Union wants only a lesser reduction, however, we are prepared to consider it but as an interim measure."

Mr. Gorbachev wrote to Mr. Reagan last June suggesting a 15-year commitment to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty in return for a 30 per cent reduction in nuclear missiles.

The treaty as it stands would limit America's "Star Wars" plan for a space and land-based missile defence system which is bitterly opposed by the Kremlin.

But Mr. Reagan on Monday offered a seven-year U.S. commitment to the ABM treaty by offering to sign a new agreement limiting SDI to research, development and testing through 1991.

After that date, the two sides would be required to share the resulting technology and further negotiate the elimination of offensive weapons.

(Continued from page 3)

Tlas: Syria arming itself for possible recapture of Golan

HAMBURG (AP) — Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas said in an interview published Monday his country was spending \$3 billion annually to arm for a possible recapture of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

In an interview with the West German newsmagazine Der Spiegel, General Tlas also said Syria's 500,000 active troops and another half million reservists could counter any U.S. attack that might be carried out in retaliation for alleged Syrian backing of terrorism.

"We could hit any American (military) target in this region," Gen. Tlas was quoted as saying. He said Syria would not need the help of Soviet troops even though it has a friendship treaty with Moscow.

"We need no Russian soldiers, only weapons," said Gen. Tlas, interviewed in his Damascus office. "An attack on us would lead to something different than in Libya's case. Washington knows that very well."

Der Spiegel quoted Gen. Tlas as saying the recapture of the Golan Heights has been "our military motto" during a 50 per cent buildup of the Syrian armed forces since 1982.

He said President Hafez Al Assad continued to seek a "comprehensive international conference" to resolve the Middle East conflict, but that Syria was meanwhile trying to achieve

military parity with Israel. If the pursuit of an international peace conference "remains fruitless, we will have to take up the sword," Gen. Tlas was quoted as saying.

"Golan is Syrian, therefore we have the right to plan whatever necessary for its return," Gen. Tlas said, according to Der Spiegel.

"You know that a militarily weak state is without weight and influence" in international relations, Der Spiegel quoted Gen. Tlas as saying. "Israel gets \$6 billion in American military aid a year. Syria spends barely \$3 billion."

Gen. Tlas said Syria had never attacked civilian targets in any war, but would bomb Israeli cities if the Jewish state targeted Syrian population centres in a conflict.

Israel seized the Golan Heights from Syria in the 1967 war. Gen. Tlas, 54, has been Syrian defence minister since 1972. Gen. Tlas repeated Syrian denials that Damascus was anything to do with terrorism, including the Istanbul synagogue killing and the Pan Am airliner hijacking in Karachi.

"These were the purest terrorist acts which we sharply condemn," he was quoted as saying.

"I repeat: We reject terrorism against civilians. Resistance may be carried out only on (Israeli-occupied soil, not through terror acts on foreign territory."

Unknown number of Soviet U.N. diplomats leave U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — An Aeroflot jetliner left Sunday carrying the first of 25 Soviet U.N. diplomats ordered expelled from the country by the federal government, which contends the Soviet U.N. mission is used for espionage.

Tom Middlemiss, a spokesman for the port authority of New York and New Jersey, said the State Department told port authority police that 21 of the Soviets ordered out of the country would be on the flight.

Middlemiss later said there was no way of knowing how many actually left on the Aeroflot jet Sunday. State Department spokeswoman Sandra McCarty said Sunday she had no information on the departures. However, the U.S. mission to the United Nations said just two diplomats were on board.

U.S. officials, charging the Soviets were senior intelligence officers, ordered the Soviets to leave the country by Oct. 1.

The United States first ordered the Soviet Union to reduce the size of its U.N. contingent six months ago, contending that the mission was a haven for spies.

Karami: France should not blame Lebanon for bombings

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Monday that the causes of Paris bomb attacks could not be confined to Lebanon and he urged France not to blame the Lebanese people for the explosions.

He spoke to reporters as French U.N. peacekeeping troops evacuated three more positions in South Lebanon (See page 2) and shortly before reports came in that hundreds of Israeli troops were massing along the border there.

"No-one can confine causes of what is happening in France to Lebanon. There might be multiple reasons," the premier said when he emerged from talks with Andre Ross, the visiting secretary-general of the French Foreign Ministry.

Ten people have been killed in a spate of explosions in Paris since December. Most of the blasts have been claimed by a secretive group calling for the release of a Christian Lebanese jailed in France on arms possession charges.

"The French themselves know that holding the Lebanese responsible for this is not fair, particularly concerning our students...and the (suspension of visas to the Lebanese)," Mr. Karami added.

French police have identified prime suspects as three brothers of

the imprisoned Lebanese. Georges Ibrahim Abdallah. All three, in interviews with reporters in Lebanon, have denied any involvement in the blasts.

In Paris on Monday, police prevented a demonstration by the extreme right National Front party, saying that officers should not be distracted from their efforts to end the recent wave of bombings.

Jean-Marie Le Pen, head of the National Front, had called for a demonstration at the Place de l'Opera in central Paris "against terrorism and for public security."

There has been no general prohibition against the demonstrations, and the prefecture of police issued a statement saying: "It is not the right of the order of the prefect of police, but the use that is being made of it."

Meanwhile, authorities said a cache of 15 kilos of explosives, 30 detonators and a machine-pistol had been discovered over the weekend in a forest east of Paris.

No further details were revealed about the discovery, which was the second in recent days. On Wednesday, police uncovered a cache of 40 kilos of explosives, 10 grenades, 80 detonators and a roll of detonation cord in Fontainebleau.

ANC says Shultz to meet Tambo in Zambia

LONDON (AP) — A senior official of the African National Congress (ANC) has said that the president of the black nationalist organisation would meet with George Shultz when the U.S. secretary of state visits Zambia next month.

In a British Broadcasting Corporation radio interview, ANC executive Aziz Pahad discussed the Saturday meetings of Oliver Tambo, president of the organisation banned in South Africa, with U.S. envoy Chester Crocker and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe — in both cases the highest-level meetings so far with those countries.

Mr. Pahad, who attended both meetings, said that at the talks with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, the delegations discussed Mr. Shultz's planned visit to Africa next month and the two sides' positions on white-led South Africa's apartheid system.

Asked if Mr. Shultz would meet an ANC executive at its base in Zambia, Mr. Pahad said, "he is (Continued on page 3)

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French U.N. troops continue redeployment in S. Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — French U.N. peace-keeping troops evacuated three more positions in South Lebanon Monday as part of a redeployment aimed at improving security for the beleaguered force, security sources said.

The sources said French soldiers pulled back from posts at Teir Debbeh, Bazouriyeh and Kadmos, east of the southern port city of Tyre. They were replaced by Nepalese members of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The redeployment follows repeated hit-and-run attacks against UNIFIL, apparently carried out by radical Muslims opposed to the 5,800-man, nine-nation peacekeeping force.

The 1,500-strong French contingent, which has lost four killed and more than 20 wounded in the attacks, so far has withdrawn from 13 UNIFIL positions at Shi'ite Muslim villages around Tyre.

"The French contingent still has three positions east of Tyre, including the logistics headquarters at Maarekheh village," one security source said. The French troops are expected to withdraw to the main UNIFIL base at Naqura town, just inside Israel's self-declared border security zone.

Sporadic attacks have prompted France to press for better security for UNIFIL, which first deployed in Lebanon eight years ago to help supervise an Israeli withdrawal from the

region. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar told the Security Council last Friday a solution to the present South Lebanon crisis lay in a complete Israeli withdrawal.

In Beirut, the secretary-general of the French Foreign Ministry, Andre Ross, discussed UNIFIL with Muslim leaders.

State-owned Beirut Radio said Mr. Ross, who arrived in Lebanon following the assassination last Thursday of French military attaché Christian Goutierre, met Sunni Prime Minister Rashid Karani and Shi'ite parliamentary speaker Hussein Husseini.

He also discussed South Lebanon with Lebanese Army Chief Maj.-Gen. Michel Aoun. Details were not immediately available.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar has told Israel's prime minister that, while he was not blaming Israel for carrying out attacks on U.N. troops in southern Lebanon, its continued presence there caused the attacks by local militants and extremists.

A U.N. spokesman said Sunday the U.N. chief conveyed these views during a working lunch Saturday at the hotel of visiting Israeli Prime Minister Shimon

Peres.

The spokesman had been asked for comment on an account Sunday by Israel Radio, including taped excerpts of the secretary general's remarks to its reporter, in which he appeared to be softening criticism he made of Israel in a report last Friday to the Security Council.

Asked why he blamed Israel for the recent attacks in which five members of the UNIFIL had been killed and some 30 wounded, the radio report quoted Mr. Perez de Cuellar as saying "it is very far from my mind to blame Israel on that particular issue."

"I would like to make it very clear that it is the work of really senseless terrorists and extremists. Israel has nothing to do with the problem we are facing right now."

The U.N. spokesman stated Sunday: "The secretary general said he was not accusing Israel of the attack. It is quite clear they are the work of militants and extremists in the northern part of the UNIFIL zone. But the cause of these attacks is the non-implementation of Security Council Resolution 425."

The resolution, adopted in 1978, established the U.N. force as far south as the Israel border. But UNIFIL has been unable to comply fully with its mandate because of the continued presence of Israeli troops and their allies in the "South Lebanon Army" militia in a self-proclaimed buffer zone along the Lebanese side of the border.

Egyptian, Israeli ministers to meet in New York

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmad Esmat Abdul Maguid will discuss Middle East peace with his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhak Shamir, when they meet in New York this month, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Mr. Abdul Maguid, who Monday met Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sasson to prepare for his talks with Shamir, flies to New York on Wednesday to represent Egypt at the U.N. General Assembly.

Rajavi urges Iranian sportsmen to condemn Khomeini

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the eve of the 10th Asian Games, the leader of the Iranian resistance has called on Iranian sportsmen to reject the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and rise up in support of the nationwide resistance.

Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq, cited "the continuous dismissal and purging of many prominent sports champions and figures, and the destruction of a large number of Iran's sports centres and technical facilities," said a telex received at the Jordan Times on Monday.

"The consequences of these factors were the dramatic reversal of sports records and standards of improvement, even in such fields as wrestling, where Iranian champions always occupied the top places in world championship tables," Mr. Rajavi said, according to the telex.

The leader of the Iranian resistance referred to remarks by Ghafour Ifard, chairman of the Iranian Olympics Committee who recently admitted that Iran was no longer at the level of records set 20 years ago.

The Khomeini regime, Mr. Rajavi stated, "claims to dispatch batches of volunteers to the fronts of his anti-patriotic war with Iraq, while at the same time he does not dare send sportsmen eligible for conscription to the Asian Games."

Mr. Rajavi said that before the Asian Games were to start, Mir Hussein Mousavi, the Iranian prime minister, had ordered that sportsmen not "100 per cent trusted by the regime, even if they happened to be the best qualified," must under no circumstances be dispatched to the games.

"This was to prevent the dispatched sportsmen from joining the ranks of the resistance and refusing to return home in protest against the war and repression," Mr. Rajavi said.

Tunisians fear power vacuum after Bourguiba

By Michael Goldsmith
Associated Press

TUNIS — The benign dictatorship of President-for-Life Habib Bourguiba is ending as the 83-year-old leader's health deteriorates. Some of his aides fear a power vacuum looms ahead for Tunisia.

These officials say they are concerned that a possible future struggle for Bourguiba's succession could destabilize the whole North African region and tempt intervention by Libya, Tunisia's eastern neighbour.

Mr. Bourguiba signed an agreement with Libya's Col. Muammar Qadhafi in 1974 to merge the two Arab neighbours but tore it up the day after it was signed, gaining Col. Qadhafi's animosity.

Col. Qadhafi has repeatedly used Libya's armed forces to intimidate Tunisia with troop movements, border incidents and minor military incursions.

Mr. Bourguiba, the nation's ailing "supreme combatant," remains unchallenged in the leadership he has held for 30 years. Despite his visible handicaps, no politician will publicly oppose him.

Mr. Bourguiba insists he is fully in control of the government and of himself, and says he will serve for another decade. He has recently made a number of unexpected and unchallenged decisions, including the dismissal of Mohammad Mzali, his prime minister and constitutionally

designated successor.

But it is widely known here that he is no longer the omnipotent and all-seeing leader portrayed by the controlled media. It is an open secret that the president is crippled by arteriosclerosis and the effects of two heart attacks, and that he has fallen under the domination of his immediate entourage, led by his 60-year-old niece, Saida Sassi.

Ms. Sassi, without political background or experience, acts as Mr. Bourguiba's nurse and adviser and plays a role in all major decisions. Mr. Bourguiba's recent repudiation of his wife of 24 years, Wassila, was widely attributed to Ms. Sassi's influence. The two women were long known to be implacable enemies.

Mr. Bourguiba's new prime minister, Rachid Sfar, is slated to inherit the presidency automatically if the president dies. Mr. Sfar has the reputation of an honest and able technocrat, but he has no leadership experience and no political following.

Few Tunisians believe Mr. Sfar will one day become chief of state without a struggle, or even that he will still be prime minister when Mr. Bourguiba dies. Too many politicians, some in exile, some in jail, some in Mr. Sfar's cabinet — are ready to step into Mr. Bourguiba's shoes.

Col. Qadhafi is known to resent Tunisia, seeing it as an outpost of Western ways and military power on his doorstep. Mr. Bourguiba's government has received more than \$1 billion in U.S. aid since

French rule ended in 1956, much of it in military hardware. More has come from France, Italy and Britain.

Mr. Bourguiba imposed social and economic reforms to make Tunisia the most Westernised nation in the Arab World. He introduced family planning to the horror of male traditionalists, and encouraged Muslims to break the holy month of Ramadan. In 1974, Mr. Bourguiba became the first Arab leader openly to advocate peace with Israel.

Yet he has firmly resisted all Western pressure to relinquish his absolute power. Twice in the past eight years, leftist and fundamentalist mobs were brutally suppressed as they rioted in the streets and threatened the government.

Now, an economic crisis caused by the oil slump, harvest failures, the depressed tourist industry and Col. Qadhafi's abrupt expulsion of 35,000 Tunisian workers from Libya has again brought widespread discontent. Tunis, a city of a million inhabitants, easily erupts into violence.

Moderate Tunisians fear that any violence by leftists or fundamentalists — or both — could interfere with an orderly transition after Mr. Bourguiba. So could action by the small but disciplined Tunisian army, although the armed forces are traditionally non-political. And Col. Qadhafi has troops lining the border and controls a pro-Libyan fifth column within Tunisia.

But the main threat of destabilisation, observers here say, could come from the squabbling politicians themselves. They represent myriad apparently irreconcilable local, regional and political interests without common purpose.

They include opposition leader Ahmad Mestiri, who advocates unrestricted, Western-style democracy; jailed former Interior Minister Driss Guiga, who would like to see a tough right-wing dictatorship; exiled former Foreign Minister Mohammed Masoudi, who engineered the short-lived merger with Libya; and exiled former Economic Affairs Minister Ahmad Ben Salah, an admirer of the Soviet system who led an unsuccessful attempt to collectivise Tunisian farmers, and the exiled Mzali.

One politician who has quarrelled with Mr. Bourguiba but holds almost every Tunisian's respect is Habib Bourguiba Jr., the president's 59-year-old son by his French-born first wife. He once served as his father's foreign minister, but now heads a state-owned investment bank and tells friends he has lost all interest in politics.

Yet he is the best known and least controversial among the politicians, and has a name that rings well in Tunisian ears. Insiders speculate that he may be willing to step in to save his country from chaos or a Libyan takeover attempt in case of widespread opposition to Mr. Sfar.

Israel being pulled back into Lebanon

By Paul Taylor
Reuters

TEL AVIV — An upsurge of attacks by Shi'ite Muslim radicals appears to be sucking Israel deeper into South Lebanon, despite international pressure for a total withdrawal.

Israel says it cannot rely on the beleaguered United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to shield its northern border from commando attacks, and it is having to give increased backing to its own militia allies in southern Lebanon.

In the last month, Iranian-backed Shi'ite radicals of the Hizbollah (Party of God) have stepped up harassment of French U.N. peacekeeping troops and the pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia in a bid to drive them from the area.

There have also been a series of Katyusha rocket attacks on northern Israel which have caused some damage but no casualties.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, reporting to the Security Council last week, blamed Israel for the violence, saying it should withdraw completely from Lebanon, which it invaded in 1982, and let UNIFIL deploy along the border.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin called the report "false and twisted" and Prime Minister Shimon Peres said he told the

U.N. chief: "We can't agree with their concept that if we move here or there immediately the whole situation will change."

The Israelis say UNIFIL is rendered ineffectual by a mandate which denies it the power to detain, impound weapons or conduct offensive operations.

Created in 1978 to oversee an Israeli withdrawal after an earlier invasion of South Lebanon, the nine-nation U.N. force may fire only in self-defence. Its role is more often that of an umpire than a policeman in South Lebanese fighting.

NEWS ANALYSIS

When UNIFIL intercepts guerrillas heading for Israel, the most it can do is confiscate their weapons and escort them back towards the north, where the arms are generally returned.

Since Israel withdrew most of its troops from Lebanon last year, the 2,500-strong SLA, composed mainly of local Falangists, has borne the brunt of casualties in patrolling an Israeli-declared "security zone" just north of the border.

It has lost 75 dead in 15 months, including a dozen in the last week. Several hundred SLA troops also operate in the area but have suffered much lighter casualties.

Israeli military experts attribute the mounting toll to the arrival of

several hundred fresh Hizbollah fighters, trained by Iranian Revolutionary Guards in eastern Lebanon, and infiltrated into the South through Syrian lines.

One attack on the SLA last week was mounted by a unit of between 200 and 300 Hizbollah gunmen, in marked contrast to previous attacks by small guerrilla squads, Israel Radio's military commentator Gabi Zohar reported.

Rabin said Israel would step up assistance to the SLA and could boost its own military role in the "security zone" if the level of guerrilla activity increased.

The zone, five to 20 kilometres deep, is meant to act as a buffer between Israel and various hostile forces in southern Lebanon — regular Syrian troops, Lebanese Shi'ite militias and Palestinian commandos.

Most Palestinian fighters were driven out of the area by Israel's 1982 invasion, but Israeli military sources regularly assert that commandos have been creeping back into the area.

Rabin said the current trouble was largely due to a struggle for hegemony between Hizbollah and the main Shi'ite movement, Amal, which has been trying to keep order in the area.

He said Israel had no intention of maintaining troops in Lebanon indefinitely, but would do so as long as "terrorist acts" required.



General Dynamics Corp., makers of the F-16 fighter, has proposed licensing Israel to manufacture 300 of the jets to replace the Lavi project.

U.S. reportedly suggests Israel manufacture F-16s

TEL AVIV (AP) — The United States has proposed licensing Israel to manufacture 300 F-16 fighters to replace its controversial home-made Lavi project which is expected to run into production over-costs, Israeli newspapers reported Monday.

The offer was made last week in Washington to Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin by General Dynamics, which manufactures the F-16, on behalf of the Pentagon, the Jerusalem Post reported.

The English-language daily said the proposal included a U.S. offer

to help set up the industrial infrastructure required for manufacture of the jet.

Rabin told the Americans that scrapping the Lavi fighter jet would be a costly proposition, with Israel having to pay hundreds of millions of dollars to U.S. firms for contract cancellations, the daily Davar reported.

It said Rabin estimated the United States would drop the idea in view of the high costs involved, but that Israel had not made a final decision on the subject.

Davar also wrote that the

Pentagon proposal involved joint Israeli-American production of a jet based on the body of an F-16 but with aeronautical systems developed by Israel.

The Defence Ministry declined to immediately confirm or deny the report.

The Lavi is nearing completion of the development stage but the test flight, scheduled for September, has been postponed indefinitely.

The United States and Israel are divided over the production costs of the Lavi. Pentagon experts

estimate the fly-away cost of each jet would be \$22 million, while Israel puts the figure at \$15 million.

The United States is concerned that Israel will use up all its American aid funds on the Lavi, and not have anything left for other projects and purchases.

Israel has contended that the project is vital for advancing its domestic arms industry and preventing a brain drain from the country. Rabin has warned that cancellation of the project would put 2,000 engineers out of work.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

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PROGRAMME ONE

17:00 Koran
17:20 Cartoons
17:30 Children's programmes
18:20 Walt Disney
19:05 Religious programme
19:35 Programmes review
19:45 Figures and events
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:30 Local programme
22:00 Local varieties programme
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:15 Signing off

PROGRAMME TWO

18:40 Le vallee dans les nuages
18:50 L. Valdes Des peupliers
19:40 News in French
19:15 French varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Magazine Zero One
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Music Box
21:30 Alfred Hitchcock Present
22:00 News in English
22:30 Magnum

RADIO JORDAN
88.5 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.0 KHz, SW
77111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Morning Show Contd.
11:00 Oriental Foods
11:15 Pop Session Contd.
11:30 Country Music
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Morning Show Contd.
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session Contd.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Men from the Ministry
15:00 Science Hour
15:00 News Summary
16:05 Contender
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 Newsweek
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Contd.
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Contd.
22:05 News Summary
23:05 Evening Show Contd.
23:57 News Headlines
24:00 Close down

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition of paintings of Amman, Tunisia and Jerusalem by Frank Hallam Day at the Architectural Gallery at Riyadh Centre.
* A Koranic cultural exhibition at the Arab Community College, opposite Jordan University Hospital (until Sept. 23).
* An exhibition of sculptures by Salem A. Madhagha at the French Cultural Centre (until Sept. 25).

POLISH FILM WEEK

* Polish film week at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Sept. 24). Tonight's film: "Mr. Bior's Academy" for children at 5:00 p.m.

LECTURE

Mr. Raouf Abu Jaber, chairman of the Friends of Archaeology, will deliver a lecture on: "Travels in Transjordan in the 19th Century" at 7:00 p.m. at the British Council.

VIDEO

* The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.
* "Claude Debussy" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 644371
American Centre Library 641520
British Council 636147-8
French Cultural Centre 637009
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
Hayat Arts Centre 645195
Husseini Youth City 647181/86
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. 646251
Amman Municipal Library 637111
University of Jordan Library 643553

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madian and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munazzah, Jabal Luweidah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 662420.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261. 815410.

PRAYER TIMES

05:01 Fajr
06:25 Sunrise
12:29 Dhuhr
15:57 'Asr
18:52 Maghreb
19:56 'Isha

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel: (05) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS:

09:15 Agaba (RJ)
10:45 Cairo (RJ)
10:45 Jeddah (RJ)
10:50 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:00 Damascus (RJ)
11:15 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
11:45 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
13:30 Moscow (SU)
13:35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
14:05 Cairo (MS)
14:35 Kuwait (KU)
16:10 Riyadh (SV)
18:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:40 Athens (RJ)
18:55 Paris, Brussels (RJ)
19:05 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
19:25 Beirut (MEA)
19:30 Cairo (RJ)
19:35 Istanbul (RJ)
20:00 Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
20:10 Rome, Damascus (AZ)
20:45 Rome (RJ)
21:00 Frankfurt (LH)
21:20 Tripoli (RJ)
22:30 Baghdad (IA)
02:30 Baghdad (RJ)
04:30 Algiers (MR)

DEPARTURES:

07:00 Agaba (RJ)
08:00 Beirut (MEA)
10:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:00 Rome (RJ)
12:30 Athens (RJ)
12:45 Tripoli (RJ)
12:45 Baghdad (RJ)
12:45 Vienna, New York (RJ)
13:00 Geneva, London (RJ)
13:45 Istanbul (RJ)
14:50 Cairo (MS)
15:00 Moscow (SU)
15:00 Bahrain, Muscat (GF)
15:35 Kuwait (KU)
17:40 Riyadh (SV)
21:00 Baghdad (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

* Jebel Ali
* Ville de Poissy
* Channing
* Orlik
* Victory Ace

Amin Kawan and Sons Company, with its new offices in Summeim, at your service, tel: 603703/15.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Monday rates
Local sell/buy rates in JLD
Belgian franc 80.5/ 82
Dutch guilder 146.9/ 151.2
French franc 50.9/ 52.2
Italian lire 34.1/ 24.7
Japanese yen (for 100) 220.5/ 224.8
Swedish crown 49.2/ 50.1
Swiss franc 206.3/ 211.9
U.K. sterling pound 495.7/ 505.8
U.S. dollar 340.1/ 344.5
W. German mark 166/ 170.7

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology:
Another drop in temperature is expected. It will be partly cloudy, and probably there will be scattered showers in the afternoon, especially in the southern and eastern parts. Winds will be northerly to moderate. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy associated with thunder showers. Winds will be northerly fresh and sea calm.

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 31, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 38 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

EMERGENCIES

Amman Hospital 674135

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Farouq Nour 638189
Dr. Salama Dabbous 812568
Firas pharmacy 661912
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Al Sahab pharmacy 668056
Khalaf pharmacy 778653

TAXIS:
Karnak taxi 668761
Qubair taxi 630597
Ambassador taxi 644660
Al Jehad taxi 342663
Queen taxi 643620
Nablah taxi 663003

IRBID:
Dr. Loufi Shalabi 241789

ZARQA:
Dr. Nasim Zyadat 948107

GENERAL

Jordan Television 77311/19
Radio Jordan 77411/19
Ministry of Tourism 642311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone information 661176
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Repair service 11

Amman governorate 891223
Amman civil defence 198, 199
Civil Defence Irbid 271293, 273131
Civil Defence Qamashli 770733
Civil Defence Deir Alla 776068
Ambulance 193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade 198
First aid 630341
Blood test 778303
Civil Defence rescue 652090-3
Fire headquarters 622090-3
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters 639141
Traffic police 696590/1
Electric Power Co. 636374/1, 624981
Municipal water complaints: 771125/8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (05) 533060

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 81381/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 644281/6
Al-Khali Maternity, J. Amman 644212
Jabal Amman Maternity 643624
Mallat, J. Amman 669131
Palestine, Summeim 636140
Summeim Hospital 664171/4
University Hospital 645845/6
Al-Musader Hospital 667227/9
The Islamic, Abidjan 666137/37
Price complaints 666412
Al-Ahli, Abidjan 777101/3
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 777112/6
Army, Hama 891611/5
Queen Alia Hospital 602340/50

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.
Apple 340/ 280
Apple (green) 450/ 400
Apple (American & African) 420/ 330
Banana 300/ 260
Banana (Mukammal) 250/ 220
Beans 340/ 280
Cabbage 150/ 100
Carrot (yellow) 170/ 100
Cauliflower 180/ 120
Cucumber 180/ 120
Dates 300/ 200
Eggplant (small) 210/ 120
Eggplant (large) 140/ 80
Garlic 280/ 200
Grapes 260/ 200
Grapefruit 130/ 100

Juvas 320/ 300
Lemon 110/ 80
Marrow 230/ 150
Mellow (green) 60/ 40
Melon (green) 220/ 150
Onion (dry) 160/ 100
Okra 200/ 180
Orange (Abu Surra) 230/ 180
Parsley 80/ 40
Pepper (sweet) 130/ 80
Pepper (hot) 140/ 100
Potatoes 300/ 200
Potatoes (new) 240/ 150
Sage 280/ 200
Squash 280/ 200
Tomatoes 110/ 80
Watermelon 130/ 80

NEWS IN BRIEF

Regent condoles Awad family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday visited the Awad family to condole them over the death of their son, the Jordanian singer Faris Awad, who died in a car accident on Thursday. The Awad family expressed their deep gratitude and voiced their support to the wise Hashemite leadership and wished His Majesty the King a speedy recovery from the minor ear operation he underwent in London on Sunday.

Envoy to Qatar presents credentials

DOHA (Petra) — Emir of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad on Monday received the credentials of Jordan's newly appointed ambassador to Qatar, Mr. Khalid Al Kayed, who conveyed the greetings and best wishes of His Majesty King Hussein to the Qatari leader and people.

CAEU discusses 1987 budget

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity's (CAEU) experts committee on general budget affairs held a meeting in Amman on Monday to discuss the CAEU's budget for 1987. The 1987 budget includes appropriations for implementing the council's plan of action in 1987 taking into consideration the economic conditions of CAEU member states. Taking part in the two day meeting are representatives from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Palestine, Libya and the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Chinese delegation tours industrial city

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing trade unions in the Peoples Republic of China visited the Hussein industrial city on Monday where they inspected sections at the city. The delegation's members were briefed on the products produced at the industrial city, their high quality and contribution to the Jordanian economy. The delegation is currently on a four-day official visit to Jordan during which they will meet with Jordanian officials.

Soviet Red Cross team due today

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the federation of Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is due here today on a week-long visit to Jordan at the invitation of the chairman of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS), Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura. During the visit, the delegation will hold talks with the JNRCS officials on strengthening bilateral relations between the federation and the society.

Jordan to attend Islamic science talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will be taking part in a conference on science and technology in Islamic countries scheduled to be held in Pakistan on Nov. 19. The Jordanian delegation to the four-day conference comprises Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib, President of the Jordanian University of Science and Technology Kamel Ajlouni and President of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Fakredine Al Daghestani.

N. Yemeni health official visits campus

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the health administration at the North Yemeni Health Ministry Hijr Mohammad Hijr on Monday called at the University of Jordan where he visited the educational centre for developing manpower in the health field. Dr. Hijr also visited the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences and met with the faculty's dean for discussions on cooperation in post-graduate studies.

Women teachers issue raises questions about social concerns

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A reported decision taken by the Ministry of Education not to employ married women as teachers sparked strong criticism and a sharp reaction from a large number of men, women, and organisations concerned with women's affairs.

According to a report in Sawt Al Shaab daily newspaper this week, the decision was based on the fact that the majority of married women refuse to work in distant areas. Ministry officials refused comment on this decision. The General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) has already petitioned against the reported decision saying that it "violates the Jordanian Constitution which guarantees equality in rights and duties for all Jordanians."

A reliable source at the Ministry of Education, who asked to remain anonymous, said that to the best of the ministry employees' knowledge, no written or detailed decision on the issue was provided to them. But the source commented that if married women refuse to work in remote areas, then it is most likely that married men would not want to do so either. "There is a shortage of teachers in the south of Jordan, period. Married men do not want to leave the area of their residence either. So if such a decision is to be made, then let it also apply to married men," the source said.

Mrs. Mireille Abu Jaber, GFJW treasurer for the governorate of Amman, also believes that the shortage of teachers in the south does not justify such "a drastic decision which determines the fate of all married women who want to become teachers." She told the Jordan Times: "I don't know exactly what studies the ministry has made, but it really is not fair to decide something like this so quickly without a warning."

Mrs. Abu Jaber's point of view, which was also shared by other women interviewed by the Jordan Times, is that married women, and specifically mothers, know how to handle children better than single women. "If she has the patience and experience with her own children, then she will be more relaxed with some thirty school children in her class. I don't mean

to come down on single women, but mothers simply have more experience with children."

Mrs. Abu Jaber went on to say that if a woman wants to give and be productive, then she should not be deprived of this because she is married. She also added that many of the male teachers work in the afternoons after school hours. She said: "He becomes tired and becomes less productive and more edgy at school in the mornings; whereas, the married women usually do not hold another job besides teaching."

Mrs. Ferdoose Adel, a researcher at the Ministry of Planning, told the Jordan Times that most of the married women who are teaching do it because of money needed to help support the family. "Many of these women are married to government employees who do not have enough money, so she must work to increase their income, especially with the high cost of living in Jordan," she said.

Another point of view which was contributed by a male teacher was that such a decision may lead to later marriages of women. "Girls here grow up to marry. Now they may place their career before marriage. If a girl applies for a teaching job, she may be accepted a year or two later. She will have to delay her marriage, which will be a burden on her parents, and bearing children will become more difficult at a later age. But it really is deeper and more complicated than this: It could create so many social problems," said the teacher.

Another teacher, who has been teaching for ten years, thinks that this decision is a step towards the oppression of teachers. "The ministry will not consider the rights we are asking for, such as longer maternity leaves and higher wages," she said. Maternity leave for a teacher is only thirty days, and they are asking for two months. And after ten years of teaching at public schools, she receives only JD 110 monthly, and her retirement pension after fifteen years will only be JD 50 or JD 60 a month. She added that now a teacher would not dare to take a year's unpaid leave in fear that she may be forced to resign. She also fears that now the ministry may come out with another decision which says that female teachers are not allowed to give birth during the school year.



KHATIB INAUGURATES SYMPOSIUM: Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib inaugurates a two-day symposium on organizational and administrative development, organised by Jordan Electricity Authority, in cooperation with Jordan Institute of Management (Petra photo)

JPC report outlines five-year plan for new passenger, cargo facilities

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Ports Corporation (JPC) will spend JD 1.5 million within the current five-year development plan to build a new passenger terminal at Aqaba and will also build a wharf at a cost of JD 3 million, according to a JPC report issued on Monday.

The report said that the JPC will spend an additional JD 1.5 million on developing the Aqaba maritime communications station and will build three wharfs for incoming goods.

The wharfs, to be sited south of the container port, will have a total length of 540 metres and are expected to cost JD 17 million. The corporation also said it will purchase equipment for combating pollution and fighting fires at a cost of JD 500,000 and will build a housing estate at the cost of JD 5 million to benefit 100 families every year.

According to the report, a number of installations and buildings will be erected for use by the Customs Department and the

Jordan Phosphates Mines Company at a cost of JD 1 million. There are also plans for a large yard, costing JD 1.5 million, to be used for storing goods and a wharf for unloading coal needed for the thermal power stations in addition to setting special wharfs for exporting phosphates from the Shidiyah mines.

Training centre

The JPC report said special funds have been allocated for setting up a maritime training centre to turn out skilled manpower for handling port activities and ship navigation within the port area.

In 1976, the volume of goods handled at the port averaged three million tonnes a year but increased to 14.6 million tonnes a year by the end of 1985, the report pointed out.

The report went on to say that Aqaba now has three ports; a main port consisting of 10 wharfs for various goods, grain and

phosphates with a total length of 2,050 metres and special facilities for maintaining maritime equipment in addition to warehouses and large storage yards.

The second port is for containers and has three wharfs in addition to a quay used by passengers and vehicles travelling between Aqaba and Nuweibe, the report said. The third port contains two wharfs of 300 metres in length and is used for imports and exports of chemical fertilisers, potash and timber. It is capable of loading 200 tonnes of goods an hour and unloading 500 tonnes an hour. This area of the port also has two large warehouses for potash.

The report revealed that in 1952 only 12 vessels docked at the port of Aqaba. This number rose to 2,671 vessels in 1985. The report stated the JPC's determination to promote the port's facilities with the aim of ensuring better maritime services and transit operations to and from Arab countries.

ATPS expected to start full operations by mid November

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Experimental operations of equipment and facilities of the first stage of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station (ATPS) are continuing and the station is expected to be ready for full operations by early November.

It is expected that the 260-megawatt stage one of the station will be switched on by mid-November, thereby boosting the total power-generating capacity of the Kingdom to 972 megawatts including that of producers other than the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA).

The JD 80 million first stage of the ATPS involves two 130-megawatt steam-run generators supplied by Franco-Tusi of Italy at a cost of JD 28.122 million, boilers designed and supplied by Mitsubishi heavy industries of Japan at JD 20.294 million and switchgear from Brown Boveri of West Germany at JD 2.617 million. The civil works were undertaken by Mitsubishi/Fudo of Japan at a cost of JD 20.045 million while South Korea's Samsung Construction Company built fuel oil storage tanks at a cost of JD 1.28 million.

Financing

The project was financed by various Arab and international funds and agencies — including the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) special fund and the

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development — and loans from Italy, Japan and South Korea, in addition to a direct contribution by the national treasury.

One of the special features of the Aqaba station is that it uses seawater for cooling — meaning about 22 per cent savings in fuel expenses. A purpose-built canal and fibreglass pipelines ferry water from the Red Sea to the station and back. In addition, water from the Qa Disi springs is used for drinking and firefighting purposes.

The ATPS is built on a 587-dunum plot, about 19 kilometres south of Aqaba at 35 metres above mean sea level and one kilometre inland from the sea. It includes three fuel reservoirs each with 427,000 cubic metres capacity — enough for 90 days supply — and two 5,700 cubic metre diesel storage tanks.

The station is linked to the 400-kilovolt (now operating at 132-kv capacity) power grid and is expected to meet Jordan's electricity needs until the year 1990.

Stage two

Along with the step-by-step experimental operations, work is also underway on stage two of the station. Stage two involves two 130-megawatt dual-fired turbines with all accessories. The JEA has announced tentative dates for issuing tenders for stage two. The tenders are split into four parts: turbines, boilers, switchgear and civil works.

The JEA expects that stage two of the ATPS will be commissioned in 1991 and can automatically fill

in the expected increase in demand for power by then. The station is built with provisions for an ultimate plant capacity of 1,540-megawatts, according to the JEA.

At present, the JEA has an installed capacity to produce a total of 601.5 megawatts. The Al Hussein Thermal Power Station at Zarqa, with a capacity of 395 megawatts, is the largest single producing facility of the JEA followed by smaller ones at Marka, Amman South and Karak in addition to one at Aqaba.

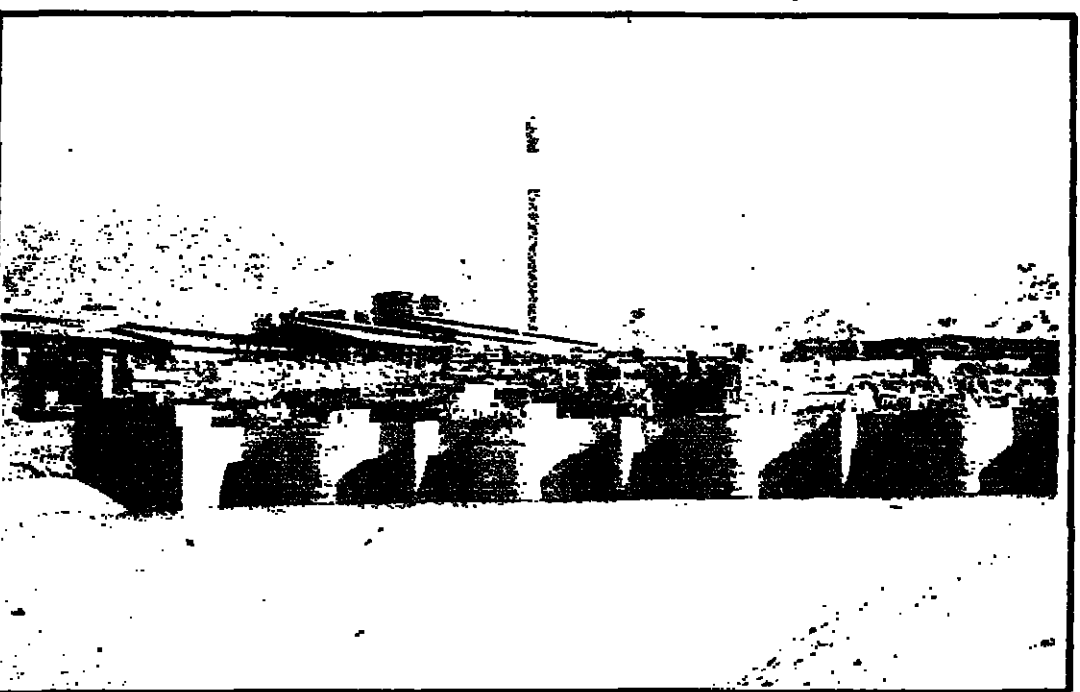
The Irbid District Electricity Company and several leading industrial concerns have a total installed capacity of 110.5 megawatts.

Site considerations

The JEA explains that there were four main considerations in choosing the site, slightly over four kilometres from the Jordan-Saudi Arabia border, for the ATPS. The four factors, the JEA says, are:

- availability of seawater for cooling;
- easy access to fuel oil pumped to facilities at Aqaba port;
- the government's drive to provide the south of the Kingdom with power and develop industries there;
- and employment opportunities for the people in the south.

The Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) is entrusted with the responsibility of supplying the station with fuel oil — heavy type with a viscosity of 30055 at 50 degrees centigrade — discharged from tankers docking at Aqaba.



General view of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station

Majali reaffirms Jordan's support for Palestinian educational institutions

Five-year plan aims to develop educational structure and bolster steadfastness, acting premier says

AMMAN (J.T.) — Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali on Monday reaffirmed Jordan's commitment to supporting Palestinian educational institutions in the Israeli-occupied territories and said the Kingdom would spare no effort in providing assistance to these institutions.

Mr. Majali, addressing a meeting attended by directors of education in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, said Jordan's five-year development plan, which includes a development programme for the occupied territories, was designed at supporting the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the territories by enabling them to counter all Israeli measures aimed at evicting them from their land.

The educational aspect of the five-year plan, Mr. Majali said, "is aimed at developing the educational structure (in the occupied territories) and expanding the supervision base for the institutions and directing

care and attention to the youth, who are being harassed, humiliated and summarily expelled from their land since they represent the basic pillars of resistance to the Israeli occupation."

On Jordan's stand vis-a-vis efforts to solve the Palestinian problem and restore peace in the Middle East, Mr. Majali reaffirmed the Kingdom's position that an international conference attended by all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council was the only means to achieve a just

and durable settlement in the region.

Mr. Majali said Jordan's stand was firm, as voiced by His Majesty King Hussein, and the Kingdom would not take part in any direct negotiations with Israel and believed that no solution could be reached without the participation of representatives of the Palestinian people.

Education Under-Secretary Ahmad Bashaieh also addressed the West Bank and Gaza education directors on Monday and said "educators play a significant and vital role in resisting occupation through educating future generations and enlightening them on the values of belonging."

Mr. Bashaieh emphasised the need for periodical meetings such as the one on Monday saying that such meetings "are capable of building channels of continuous communications and interaction with those responsible for education in the occupied territories."

Lawzi briefs visiting British defence team on Jordan's peace efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi on Monday explained Jordan's firm stand vis-a-vis finding a solution to the Middle East problem, stating Jordan's position on holding an international peace conference to be attended by the five permanent states of the United Nations Security Council and all concerned parties. He added that Jordan's political and diplomatic efforts are focused on achieving the goal of peace.

Addressing a delegation of teachers and students from the British Royal College for Defence Studies, currently on a several-day official visit to Jordan, Mr. Lawzi said that since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Jordan has been working at all levels to end the Israeli occupation, to liberate the Arab inhabitants and to establish peace.

He added that failing to find a just solution to the Palestine problem endangers the security of the whole region and will negatively reflect on the whole world.

Mr. Lawzi further said that Jordan, under the leadership of

His Majesty King Hussein, has always been working towards achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East region in accordance with United Nations resolutions on the Palestine question.

Mr. Lawzi condemned all forms of terrorism and said it only serves the powers which obstruct the achievement of peace and stability in the region.

Speaking about Israel's oppressive measures against Arab people in the occupied territories, including the confiscation of land and deportation, he said such measures abort peace efforts and disclose the intransigent Israeli intentions and plans.

Discussing the situation in the region, Mr. Lawzi said the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon jeopardise security and stability in the region and contribute to increasing violence. He called on the countries of the free world to make every possible effort to put an end to the war and to ensure an Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon.

Also on Monday, Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayez received the visiting delegation and reviewed Jordan's efforts to establish peace in the region. Mr. Fayez also briefed them on Jordan's firm commitment to support the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories. He referred to Jordan's five-year development plan for the West Bank saying that the government directs special attention to projects for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Fayez spoke about Israel's oppressive measures in the occupied Arab territories and Israeli seizures of Arab land in addition to the torture and deportation of Palestinians.

Chief-of-Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb received the head of the visiting British delegation and briefed him on the military situation in the region and Jordan's defence policy. The meeting was attended by the British ambassador to Jordan and the British military attaché in Amman.

Reagan unveils arms plans and issues warning

(Continued from page 1)

If after two years there were no agreement, then either side would be free to deploy an advanced strategic defensive system after giving six months' notice.

Despite the strains in U.S.-Soviet relations caused by Daniloff's indictment and the U.S. administration's expulsion of 25 Soviet diplomats from the United Nations, Mr. Reagan gave an upbeat account of negotiations in Geneva to reduce the nuclear arms race.

On other issues, Mr. Reagan: — Renewed his call for negotiations between warring forces in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Ethiopia and Nicaragua.

In all four countries, the governments are locked in combat with guerrilla movements. Ultimately, Mr. Reagan said, the United States and the Soviet Union would meet not to impose solutions but to support peace talks and eliminate the supply of arms and troops from outside those countries.

— Again rejected a Gorbachev invitation to join in the ban the Soviet leader has imposed on Soviet nuclear weapons tests.

"The reality is that, for now, we still must rely on these weapons for the deterrence of war," Mr. Reagan said. However, he said the United States was prepared to discuss implementing "a step-by-step parallel programme of limiting and ultimately ending nuclear testing."

— Strongly urged action on all

world fronts to lower trade barriers. "Truly," Mr. Reagan said, "protectionism is destructionism."

Mr. Reagan also addressed the subject of terrorism, calling it heinous and intolerable — "the crime of cowards."

Recalling his April bombing raid on Libya, Mr. Reagan said: "Like other civilised peoples of the world, we have reached our limit. Attacks against our citizens or our interests will not go unanswered."

Shultz to meet Tambo in Zambia

(Continued from page 1)

definitely going to meet a delegation led by President Tambo."

He was then asked if Mr. Shultz would see Nelson Mandela, the jailed co-founder of the African National Congress, who has become a symbol to black South Africans in their fight against the government's institutionalised racial separation.

"They indicated (at the Crocker meeting) they were going to see a

broad spectrum of leaders in South Africa," Mr. Pahad said. "We are of the opinion that it is the people who are inside the country who will have to decide whether they will meet with the American secretary of state."

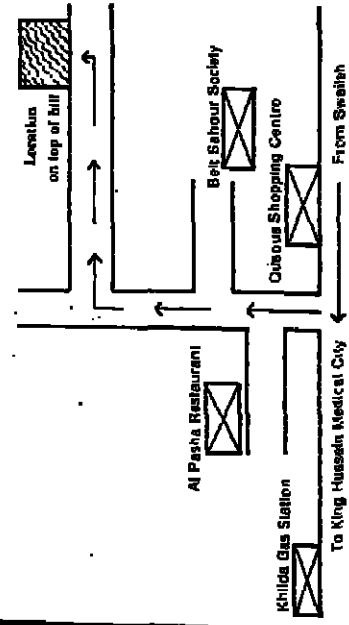
"We think there is an understanding both on the British government side and the American government side that the situation is very dangerous and something must be done to bring about necessary changes," Mr. Pahad said.

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A timely challenge

HIS Royal Highness the Crown Prince, in his address to the opening meeting of the month-long Forum Humanum dialogue on youth issues, has put a challenge to our youth that we believe should be taken up with vigour. Crown Prince Hassan has challenged Jordan's young men and women to take an active part in the institutions of the realm that offer us, young and old, an opportunity to participate in decision-making, and, ultimately, executive authority. He correctly pinpointed a powerful, pervasive attitude of apathy and indifference among the young, an attitude spawned by decades of feeling that the individual cannot really have an impact on, or take a direct role in, the national decision-making process.

We are not convinced that this attitude is correct, and we feel that the only way to find out if our national and local institutions offer a real opportunity for participation in the decision-making process is for the young to exercise the prerogative of the young, by demanding that the letter and spirit of the law be implemented in fact and on the ground.

We are a small, highly educated, humane and decent society. These are the ingredients that are vital for a truly participatory process of political action to take root. Behind the various phrases used to describe our aspirations for political expression and participation in decision-making, the fundamental issue that emerges at the end of the day is that of accountability. The youth of Jordan have a duty to themselves, to their future, and to their rich historical legacy, to press for more vibrant processes of accountability among public figures, through a revitalisation of those institutions that already provide an opportunity for electoral processes, such as municipalities, professional associations and parliament. The government, for its part, needs to accept that it is, in the end, accountable to the citizenry, and to the citizenry's right to know about the process of decision-making.

Here is an opportunity, Crown Prince Hassan reminds us in a timely and appropriate manner, to dare to live up to our aspirations, and to the promise of our country and culture.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Prince Hassan leads the youth

PRINCE Hassan in an address to a meeting devoted to discussing the status and needs of Jordanian youth said that the youth should be allowed to participate in the decision making process, and through free dialogue and meaningful work, contribute towards the development of the Kingdom. Prince Hassan pointed to the fact that more than one quarter of a million people in Jordan will be holding university degrees by the year 2,000 and these can offer real contribution to development. For this reason Prince Hassan said, the country should re-examine the educational process and develop it in a manner that would serve the needs of people and the requirements of national development. He also referred to the youth's duty towards their society and said that the youth should interact with the community through dialogue and through handling meaningful roles. This process, he said, is necessary if the country is to witness real change for the better and a real development of the society. Prince Hassan also referred to the Israeli plans which are directed against the Palestinian youth under its rule. He said Israeli plans aim at evicting the youth from Palestinian land for the sake of paving the way for full Judaisation of Arab land and achieving the objectives of Zionism. He said Jordan and the Arab countries have a national duty in supporting the Palestinian youth, because they are the essential elements for preserving Arab identity in Israeli-occupied Arab land.

Al Dustour: Israel and South Lebanon

ISRAEL seems to have officially returned to South Lebanon and its forces are moving freely in that territory in a bid to confront the Lebanese resistance. Israeli leaders had been misleading the world public opinion into believing that their forces have been withdrawn from Lebanon, and have, through their propaganda campaigns and pressures persuaded Egypt to agree to return its ambassador to Tel Aviv, a move Cairo had earlier avoided as long as Israeli troops were in Lebanon. The Israeli forces have returned to Lebanon now even before the Egyptian ambassador has been able to present his credentials to the Israeli head of state. Perhaps Israel does not intend to embarrass Cairo with the return of its troops to South Lebanon to fight the resistance, but surely the move shows total disregard to Egypt which had succumbed to American pressures and agreed lately to return the ambassador to Tel Aviv. Apart from Egypt, we expect no Arab country to raise a finger of protest against such Israeli acts of aggression in Lebanon, and we feel saddened indeed over a week Arab situation and disheartened Arab ranks in the face of such serious developments. What we are sure of, however, is that the resistance in South Lebanon will escalate its activity and step up its attacks on the common enemy.

Sawt Al Shaab: Youth urged to assume role

PRINCE Hassan Sunday addressed a meeting organised by the Jordan Forum Humanum to tackle the status of youth and outlined the present position of Jordanian youth and what they can achieve for their country and nation. He also spoke of the need for linking the youth's education and training with the needs of the community and called for working out a new educational system that can respond to such needs. In fact as Prince Hassan pointed out, high diplomas and degrees should not be an objective in themselves or even a means for getting employment, but should rather form the first step along the road of individual and community development alike. Prince Hassan called on the youth to adapt themselves to the technological development and to embark on employing computers and other modern technology for the sake of achieving real progress and development for the country. He made it clear that the youth of today should be empowered by all means to shoulder the tasks of the future and the mission of serving future generations.

Human development in Jordan: Achievements and aspirations

The following is the first in a series of articles that the Jordan Times will reprint from a book entitled "Human Development: The Neglected Dimension". The book, edited by Khadija Haq and Uner Kirdar, compiles papers presented to the Istanbul "Roundtable on Development: The Human Dimension." The roundtable meetings, which were attended by His Royal Highness, were organised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the North-South Roundtable. They were held between Sept. 3-4, 1985.

By HRH Crown Prince Hassan Bin Talal

AS we all know from introductory economics, development brings about integrated socioeconomic structural change with a view to mobilising and utilising resources in such a way as to achieve the highest possible level of welfare in a given society. In economic jargon, development implies more output and changes in technical and institutional arrangements, as well as changes in the allocation of inputs by different sectors. However, the whole process must reflect on the individual human being in producing a better quality of life, whether this is judged by higher income levels, satisfaction of basic needs or other criteria. In some cases, this may be a theoretical objective beyond the reach of a given generation. Hence, greater emphasis is placed on the other side of the relationship, namely, on making human resources the vehicle for further national development. In this sense, they are looked at as a means to a desired end.

Some renowned economists who have spoken on the subject include Fredrick Harbison, who said that human resources are the ultimate measure of the wealth of nations; Alfred Marshall, who said, "The most valuable capital is man"; and Karl Marx, who postulated that the human being is the element which gives the cosmos its value.

Whether the objective is development or its tool, the quality of human resources determines the efficiency of mobilising other factors of production and the priorities of their use. We know that in a static condition, production depends on labour, capital, land and entrepreneurship. However, development cannot proceed except in a dynamic society where two other factors come into play: technology and time. In certain instances, it appeared that some factors were more significant than others. Thus, after World War II, capital accumulation was thought to be the key to development. A long time ago, the Physiocrats considered land or natural resources as the only source of production. But in the last two decades, human resources, which include both labour and entrepreneurship, have been given due consideration, with emphasis on training, education and management.

The role of the human element in development cannot be divorced from the notion of investment in human capital, which comes via education. Hence the quality of education plays a paramount role in this issue. Investment in human capital is cybernetic in nature, and a substantial segment of it, in Jordan's case, is directed to regional development.

As we all know, the role of investment in the education and training of human beings has

begun to be better understood in many countries. The human element can and should be upgraded in such a way as to suit development needs. In retrospect, its role can be clearly traced if we consider what happened in countries devastated by war. Taking Japan and Germany as examples, we can easily discern that they were virtually rebuilt through human ingenuity. By the same token, we should bear in mind that human deviations and misguided human judgment have themselves instigated the plight of many nations during two world wars.

Jordan is not rich in natural or financial resources. Luckily, however, it enjoys a high quality of manpower. In the words of His Majesty King Hussein, "Man is our most valuable possession." Jordan's human resources have played an important role in the development not only of Jordan, but also of many other states in the region.

Socioeconomic progress

Right from the beginning of its modernisation and development drive more than thirty years ago, Jordan has held firmly to the conviction that the Jordanian citizen was the means, as well as the beneficiary, of our national development. This conviction was translated into a strategy affecting the speed and nature of our development process. Apart from making eminent sense in human terms, it also emanated from the difficult constraints that Jordan faced, particularly in the early phases of its socioeconomic progress.

The Jordan economy is small in size, whether judged by geographical land mass (90,000 square kilometres), GNP (JD 1.9 billion) or population (2.7 million in 1985). Close to 83 per cent of its area is arid, with irrigated farming accounting for only 1.5 per cent of the total. Phosphates, potash and limestone are abundant, but other natural resources are scarce. For our energy needs, we depend almost entirely on imported oil, which amounts to 20 per cent of the import bill and inflates our production costs. Oil exploration has been under way for some years now, but so far with limited success as far as prospects of economic utilisation are concerned. Other serious constraints and challenges were the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, including Arab Jerusalem; the threat of further Israeli military expansion; political instability in the region, coupled with violence and ideological upheavals; and the vacillating character of regional cooperation.

Against this not-so-favourable climate for development, Jordan has achieved remarkable progress. The growth rate of our national economy was among the



highest in the developing world and was sustained for relatively long periods in the 1960s and 1970s (10 per cent annually in real terms). A modern infrastructure was built across the country: roads, telecommunications, electricity, water and so forth. University enrollment is the highest among developing countries. Institution-building spanned all areas of public services, private concerns and banking facilities. With the exception of a few years in the mid-1970s, growth was achieved with bearable inflation, contributing to economic stability and a strong Jordanian dinar.

True, because of scarce financial resources, Jordan succeeded in avoiding social unrest. The distribution impact of development, though difficult to measure, was always carefully monitored by policymakers. Social harmony has been maintained among workers, employers and the government. Opportunities have been open to any individuals willing to improve their skills or to seek social, occupational or geographical mobility. Islamic values are upheld without rigidity or closed-mindedness. Private ownership is protected, and private initiative is encouraged. In all, our development has not been a purely economic exercise, but also a truly humane experiment.

Labour mobility

Regional and local demands on Jordanian human resources are such that there is always a pressing need for increasing and strengthening the educational and vocational training facilities of the country. Hence, the successive five-year plans have placed a special emphasis on the upgrading of human resources, including not only adult education and literacy programmes, but also an expansion of training opportunities in management and

administration.

It is worth mentioning in this specialised context that Jordan has stressed the role of women in development, although their participation in the labour force remains fairly low. To rectify this situation, and to increase the scope and effectiveness of available human resources, the current five-year plan has addressed the role of women in the development process, with encouraging results. This is all the more pressing given the fact that, besides the fundamental role of human resources inside Jordan, about one-third of the Jordanian labour force is contributing to the development of neighbouring Arab countries.

We recognised at an early date that the economic boom in the Gulf during the middle and late 1970s was bound to generate inflationary pressures in Jordan, causing real wages to remain below their nominal level. But because of limited resources, Jordan was unable to compensate its workers for the shortfall in wages, with the result that they were impelled to seek higher pay in neighbouring Arab countries, especially in the Gulf, which has buoyant economies. This labour drain had the effect of reversing the traditional picture, and we found ourselves in dire need of labour, where previously, Jordan had enjoyed a surplus. In turn, the ensuing shortage of necessary skills had its impact on the country's ability to implement national development plans. On the other side of the coin, and as a result of this brain drain, there was significant internal migration from the rural to the urban areas.

In recent years, the international migration of labour has been prevalent and has acquired a position of utmost importance. Like many other countries, Jordan has also been an exporter of trained labour to developed countries. This movement of labour has benefited

both the exporters and importers of human resources, but at different net levels. Not only does this form of brain drain inflict economic losses on the exporting countries, but it also decreases their scientific and technological potential. Labour-exporting countries should turn this situation to their advantage by formulating policies aimed at utilising the experience of their nationals abroad.

The Jordanian government has consistently paid special attention to the upgrading and management of manpower. The main objective is to deal with labour imbalances by creating jobs for new entrants into the labour market and meeting labour shortages through education, training and a judicious importation of workers. Jordan has experienced both situations, unemployment and a tight labour market. In order to achieve the desired flexibility, we have adopted a range of policies on manpower management, as described below.

Manpower management policies

a) Investment in education has become a national priority. Before 1962, there were no universities in Jordan. Twenty years later, we have 3 universities and 46 public and private community colleges, with a total enrollment of 50,000 students. In addition, there are 60,000 Jordanians studying in higher educational institutions abroad. The rate of return on education has been high, particularly with regard to employment in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states.

b) Jordan has a liberal policy on the outflow of its manpower to the GCC states, where 270,000 Jordanians work at the present time. Jordanian workers have taken up professional, technical and skilled jobs in an essential process of regional cooperation. Even when Jordan faced labour shortages in the late 1970s, the door was kept open for Jordanians workers to leave for the Gulf.

c) The remittances of Jordanian workers abroad have been an important source of foreign exchange and savings contributing to the financing of the country's development plans. In 1984, JD 485 million was received in remittances through the banking system, with an estimated 50 per cent of that total additionally coming in through other channels. The government refrained from enacting restrictions on the individual use of these funds, preferring recourse to investment incentives to determine their allocation.

d) With the development boom in the region and in Jordan since the mid-1970s, Jordan was obliged to import foreign labour from neighbouring and other countries, particularly Egypt. Currently, there are 125,000 foreign workers in Jordan, mostly engaged in semiskilled and manual jobs in construction, agriculture and services. The inflow of foreign labour has been under government scrutiny with regard to both numbers and occupations in order to minimise competition with Jordanian workers. Though manpower

projections in Jordan indicate a general labour surplus and a concomitant rise in unemployment in the coming years, there will be a continued need for more than 50,000 manual workers from abroad due to mismatches in required skills.

e) The government sends promising young administrators for further training and education abroad, thus providing the civil service, particularly in new institutions, with qualified and high-level manpower. Realising the important role of the civil service in furthering development, the government introduced a set of policies aimed at improving working conditions and personnel management.

f) Jordan has been persistent in seeking an increase in the participation of women in the labour force. Starting from a low rate of 4.8 per cent in 1974, female participation rose considerably, to about 15 per cent in the last decade. Women workers are no longer confined to traditional jobs in agriculture, teaching and nursing, but have branched out into most occupations. Females account for 55 per cent of all teachers, 31 per cent of bank employees, 23 per cent of the total staff in tourist firms and 9 per cent of industrial workers. Their enrolment rate in higher education is now close to that of males — more than 40 per cent overall, and exceeding 50 per cent in several fields of specialisation.

g) Jordan's liberal economic policies have encouraged the promotion of private sector entrepreneurs and activated the role of voluntary institutions in social and economic development. Investment by the private sector has consistently surpassed the levels in successive development plans. Private investors have significantly contributed to the rapid expansion of the last decade by investing in modern agriculture, new industrial ventures, hotels, real estate, transport and other economic activities. In addition, institutions of the private sector are invited to take part in the preparation of development plans and in drafting new laws and regulations — for example, the Amman Chamber of Industry, the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce, the Association of Banks, the Federation of Trade Unions and others. There are more than 350 voluntary societies providing social services to the poor, the retarded, the handicapped and broken families, as well as underprivileged geographical communities.

h) Finally, Jordan's income policy has made it a priority to improve the real wages of workers with a view to ensuring that nominal wages increase faster than inflation. Other benefits are extended to workers, including social security, housing at reasonable cost and medical care. There are seventeen trade unions representing the various occupations, in addition to a number of professional associations. These are entitled to engage in collective bargaining with employers and the government to improve working conditions.

Cyprus on the crossroads of terror

By Ed Blanche
The Associated Press

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Cyprus, fabled as the birthplace of Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love, has in recent years reflected the simmering hatred of the Middle East.

The island has become a crossroads in terrorism where the region's feuding factions often shoot it out.

The feuds are reflected in everyday life here. Libyans, Yemenis, Syrians, Iraqis, Lebanese Shi'ites and Christians, Palestinians and agents of a dozen intelligence services eye each other warily as they sip coffee in Nicosia's bistros and the Arab hangouts in the tourist-packed coastal resorts of Limassol, Larnaca and Paphos. Aphrodite's reputed birthplace.

The heavily guarded Israeli embassy in Nicosia, its roof bristling with antennae and the target of two bombings, is only a few blocks from the Palestine Liberation Organisation's bureau.

Armoured cars are stationed around Larnaca, the Mediterranean island's main airport, where Israeli and Arab planes fly in and out.

A dozen people have been arrested for carrying grenades, guns and explosives in recent months, mostly trying to get on airlines at Larnaca. The Cypriots have released several of them, fearful of attracting more terrorism.

Four Arab gunmen hijacked a Pan American Boeing 747 in Karachi on Sept. 5. Their demands: A flight to Cyprus and

the release of what they said were friends imprisoned on the island.

These prisoners are believed to be two Palestinians and a Briton jailed for life in January for killing three Israeli Mossad agents in Larnaca's yacht marina a year ago. All three men claim to belong to PLO's crack Force 17 commando.

Security authorities in Athens on Monday found 250 .22-caliber bullets in the suitcase of a Lebanese woman as she tried to board a Cyprus Airways jetliner bound for Larnaca. Greek Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou was among those on the flight.

Last Saturday, Turkish police detained three Iranians with a booby-trapped attaché case as they were about to fly to the Turkish side in northern Cyprus.

Turkish-Cypriot newspapers claimed last week that Arab organisations "hunting Israelis" as well as Armenian and Kurdish terrorists waging anti-Turkish campaigns were being given sanctuary in the Greek Cypriot southern part of the war-divided island.

Kyprianou's government denied that, claiming the Turks were seeking to create a pretext for moving against the Greek Cypriots.

Last month, a group of terrorists attacked the British air force base at Akrotiri with heavy mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons.

The United Nations Organisation claimed the assault was in retaliation for British support for the U.S. air strikes on Libya April 15. F-111 bombers flew from British bases on those raids.

In February 1978, Palestinians opposed to Anwar Sadat's separate peace with Israel shot dead in Nicosia Youssef El Sebaei, an Egyptian editor and close adviser of the late president.

Days later, Arabs hijacked a Cyprus Airways plane at Larnaca. Egyptian commandos flew in and tried to storm the airliner as Kyprianou negotiated with the hijackers. Cypriot soldiers fired on the Egyptians, killing 18, before they could reach the hijacked plane. The hijackers surrendered.

Bloodshed is a centuries-old problem on Cyprus. Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Romans, Crusaders, Venetians and Ottomans have conquered the island.

The British ruled for 70 years before granting independence after a four-year war against Gen. George Grivas' Eoka guerrillas. Sectarian bloodletting flared in the 1960s between Turkish and Greek Cypriots.

Cyprus' strategic location makes it important for East and West alike. Soviet agents flit around the island, where the British maintain three major bases, the biggest outside the United Kingdom.

Among the installations of interest to the Soviets are the long-range radar and electronic surveillance installations atop the island's highest peak, the 6,000-foot Mount Olympus.

The bases in the Troodos mountains can peer deep into the Soviet Union and are also believed to monitor messages from Western agents inside the USSR.

Despite talk of wide conspiracies, bombs could be the work of tiny group

By Charles Campbell
The Associated Press

PARIS — Despite talk of a sophisticated web of support from hostile governments and international terror networks, experts say it is just as likely a small group, acting alone, is responsible for the havoc and bloodshed in Paris.

French political figures, not police, have suggested possible links between the bombers and European terrorist groups or Middle Eastern governments out to damage French interests.

Premier Jacques Chirac has made a number of references to the possibility of French retaliation against unspecified forces he says may be "manipulating" the terrorists.

Since Sept. 8, five bombings around Paris have killed eight people, injured 164 and frightened the entire city. Cinemas, restaurants, stores — virtually all public places — say many of their clients are staying home.

Building and planting small, powerful bombs in a bustling city like Paris is relatively simple and requires no high-powered support network, said one terrorism specialist in Paris, speaking on condition of anonymity.

French police appears to be working under the same theory, focusing their search on nine members of the Lebanese armed revolutionary factions, known by its French initials FARL. That organisation's core is the

family of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese Maronite Christian whose Marxist and pro-Palestinian beliefs put him at odds with the larger and more powerful Christian militias in Lebanon.

Experts who have been following the group for years say it never has had more than 20 or 25 members.

Investigators say several witnesses have identified Emile Abdallah as the man who threw a bomb at the Tati clothing store Wednesday from a passing car. It was the bloodiest attack of the series — five dead, 52 injured.

Police also claim to have positive identification from photographs of Robert Abdallah as the man who spilled a drink on himself in a cafeteria Sept. 12, giving him a pretext to rush outside just before a package he had brought in exploded.

The nine alleged FARL members being sought include two other brothers, Maurice and Joseph, another Lebanese man, Salim El Khoury, and four women: Jacqueline Esber, Caroline Esber El Binar, Fayrouz Fayeh Daher and Ferial Daher.

Abdallah's four brothers were together in their hometown, Koubeyat, on Thursday, a French journalist reported. Joseph, acting as spokesman, said none of the family had any involvement in the bombings.

Police investigators quoted in the French press have said they did not consider Emile's presence in Lebanon barely 18 hours after

he was reportedly throwing a bomb in Paris a complete alibi.

The bombings have been claimed in Beirut by the Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners and by the Partisans of Rights and Freedom.

Terrorism experts say the committee appears to be a cover name for FARL, while the vague and contentious statements from the partisans may come from opportunists who heard news accounts of the attacks.

Georges Abdallah's lawyer, Jacques Verges, sent a telegram to President Francois Mitterrand, complaining that authorities at la Sante prison had refused to allow him to see his client Saturday afternoon.

Verges asked the president to intervene in favour of "respect for the law."

"The penitentiary authorities were incapable of explaining to me the reasons for this refusal," the lawyer said. "That has happened to me before, even during the Algerian war." Verges defended Abdallah's lawyers.

He said he was worried for the safety of Abdallah. "I fear for his physical well-being, and even for his life," he said.

Verges said he also had a copy of the telegram to President Amis "Oma" because Abdallah is a Lebanese citizen, and also had information state prosecutor.

Frederick the Great: Somewhere between absolutism and enlightenment

Two hundred years ago, on Aug. 17, 1786, Frederick II died at Sans Souci. The third of Prussia's kings entered history as Frederick the Great. He reigned in Prussia for 46 years, almost doubling the size of his kingdom in the time. As an army commander he both won great victories and suffered devastating defeats. Because of the curtness of his nature he was more and more avoided in his old age. The last years of his life he spent totally alone. Today he is regarded both as an inconsiderate, power-obsessed ruler and a tolerant and wise king.

By Ingelore M. Winter
General-Anzeiger, Bonn

TWO days before his death Frederick the Great chaired a cabinet meeting and he ordered his doctor to come to Potsdam.

"But I don't need him. The older generation must make way for the younger generation," he said.

Just before his death he had some fruit trees planted in the gardens of Sans Souci, saying that they were for the succeeding generation.

The communique announcing the king's death read: "Frederick the Great, a monarch admired by all nations, died on the 17th of this month at 3 in the morning suffering from dropsy. All people acknowledged him as a great king; all kings acknowledge him as a great person."

He was the most enigmatic of the princes of the Holy Roman Empire. During his reign Europe's political landscape was fundamentally altered — not only through the wars he waged, but through his clever dealings with other monarchs.

After the division of Poland, Prussia extended from Königsberg to Cleves. A year before he died he founded the League of German Princes which included Prussia, Hanover and Saxony along the small German states.

He was born in Berlin Castle on Jan. 24, 1712. It was a jubilant occasion because, although he was not the first born, the two children before him had died shortly after birth. His father, Frederick William I, then Crown Prince, and his mother, Sophia Dorothea, from the House of Hanover, were overjoyed.

The crown prince's birth had considerable dynastic significance, for Prussia would have ceased to be a kingdom if there was no male heir to the crown that Frederick I set upon his own head in Königsberg on 18 January 1701.

The young prince was brought up very strictly. He was talented and sensitive. His youth was overshadowed by conflict with his father.

This conflict reached its height in Frederick's vain attempt to flee from his father. He was caught and

imprisoned for two years. He was also made to watch as his close friend, Hans Hermann von Katte, who had fled with him, was beheaded.

Frederick, his honour tainted and his pride broken, was forced to agree to marriage with Elisabeth Christina of Brunswick. His wife never entered Sans Souci.

Frederick was not worried that he was childless for the succession was ensured by his nephew, Frederick William II.

Frederick spent several years at Rheinsburg Castle surrounded by artists and scholars. He pursued his inclination to write and in 1739 he produced his Antimachiavel, taking the arguments in Machiavelli's The Prince at their face value and using them as a starting point for his own political theories. In 1740 his father died and Frederick, then 28, ascended the throne. Berliners, delighted that the fearful Soldier King was dead, were delighted by their new, young and elegant King. Four weeks after he became King Europe was shaken by the news of the death of the Emperor Charles VI in Vienna. Who would succeed the German emperor? In exchange for valuable portions of his empire Charles IV had acquired a collection of signatures from European rulers to a document — he called it the Pragmatic Sanction — recognising, as he left no son, his daughter, Maria Theresa's daughter, as his successor in Austria, Hungary, Bohemia and the southern Netherlands.

She was the cousin of Frederick's wife, Elisabeth Christina, and Duchess of Austria and Silesia, and Queen of Hungary. This was a challenge to Frederick.

He said to his officers: "This death dispels all peace-loving ideas from my head, and I think that it will soon be more a matter of gun powder, soldiers and trenches."

"If you have an advantage you should exploit it. I'm ready with my troops," he added.

He had 18,000 troops and eight million silver thalers, "inherited" from his father. But whereas the Soldier King nursed his expensive, tall grenadiers, the young King, hungry for fame and action, was prepared to hurl himself and them

into military adventures. He claimed that he had a right to Silesia.

At a masked ball in Berlin Castle on Dec. 13, 1740 Frederick ordered his officers to exchange their dancing shoes for boots. Three days later he marched into Silesia at the head of his army.

The first Silesian war was followed by the second in which Frederick successfully defended the territory he had conquered.

After ten years of peace the seven years war broke out. Prussia was almost broken in this war. After losing one battle Frederick wanted to commit suicide.

But the battle "under the petticoat" of Maria Theresa of Austria, the Empress Elisabeth of Russia and Madame de Pompadour, Louis XV of France's reigning mistress, was waged until the Treaty of Hubertusburg was signed in 1763.

For almost seven years Frederick II lived away from Berlin and his beloved Sans Souci. When he did return he was given an ecstatic welcome by the citizens of Berlin. He, however, withdrew to the Charlottenburg Castle chapel and wept.

The graceful castle that Frederick had built in Potsdam to his own plans was not a refuge from care. Prussia, because of the wars, was a poor and devastated country.

Frederick tried, not without success, to stimulate agriculture. He released his soldiers so that they could till the fields in their villages. He recruited foreign workers to come to Prussia from Swabia, the Palatinate and Austria and offered them credits to build new villages.

Canals were dug so that harvests could be brought to the ports. Stettin was developed to be an important port and trade centre.

To demonstrate to his enemies that Prussia was economically strong he built the "Neue Palais" in Potsdam, three times larger than Sans Souci but not as beautiful.

The king only lived in Sans Souci in the summer. He attracted men of intellect to him in droves. Voltaire, the famous and vain philosopher, was despatched back to France after his first visit to Rheinsburg Castle because of "his impudence." But eventually he became a constant guest.

Johann Joachim Quantz, the Bohemian composer Georg Benda and Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach as well as his father Johann Sebastian Bach, came to Berlin to make music with the King.

It is not surprising that the other

German princes regarded Berlin and Potsdam with jealousy.

Frederick the Great was the last absolute King of Prussia. But unlike his father Frederick William I and his grandfather Frederick I he wanted to be an enlightened ruler.

He fought against ignorance and the mental immaturity of his subjects who were as immature and obedient as they had ever been.

He was tolerant of religions so that a man could follow his own spiritual inclinations.

Prussia was successful in uniting in the person of Frederick the Great the opposing forces of absolutism and Enlightenment.

The king supported justice and the equality of all his subjects before the law. He was a forerunner of political equality even if his subjects were a long way away from government by the people.

To show that all his people were equal under the law he had a nobleman before the courts more than once. He wanted to demonstrate that "prompt justice would be administered to everyone, of high or low station in life, rich or poor, and that every subject would be given impartial justice without consideration of his person or rank."

Frederick ruled as he saw fit. His orders had to be followed to the letter. He was as impatient with critics of the measures he applied as of the opinions his ministers offered.

He said: "In a state such as this it is essential that the prince makes his own decisions."

Nevertheless he was much concerned with his public image "as king." He demanded from his confidants: "I want news from Berlin. I want to know all the details of public opinion. Do not conceal a single detail from me."

Frederick introduced freedom of the press but drew the line at comments about the king. It was, however, a step forward that newspapers were allowed to appear with small details, no matter how insignificant, about court life.

His grandfather Frederick I, and his wife Sophie Charlotte, laid the foundations of intellectual life in Berlin. Sophie Charlotte was a friend of the philosopher Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz, and had participated in the founding of the Academy of the Arts and the Academy of the Sciences in the capital. Under Frederick II Berlin became a centre of the Enlightenment, of music and the fine arts — but not German poetry.



Frederick the Great

The king, revelling in his fame and the beauties of his capital (he did not have much sympathy for religion) invited philosophers, mathematicians and artists to Berlin.

He engaged foreign singers and dancers for the opera he had built. He brought valuable pictures, mainly works by Watteau, Rembrandt and Rubens, for the castles he had inherited or built.

As father of his people Frederick took pains to see what his subjects should cultivate in their sandy soil — potatoes; what they should drink — beer instead of coffee, because beer did not have to be imported; what children should learn at school — German grammar, although he himself was poor at this, history, Latin, logic, philosophy, rhetoric and religion.

His father introduced compulsory education but there were too few schools to meet demand.

To protect his subjects from need and poverty, and to improve Prussia's affluence, he founded silk factories and established spinning-rooms for women so that they did not need to beg or make themselves available to men.

Because he loved expensive porcelain he purchased the porcelain factory set up by Wegely. He brought in porcelain specialist workers from Meissen to Berlin, so that dinner services could be exported to other European princely courts.

The production of his porcelain is still in state control.

When Frederick II succeeded his father in 1740 more soldiers lived in Berlin and Potsdam than civilians, in total 50,000 inhabitants. When he died there were in Greater Berlin three times that number, almost 150,000.

After his death Berlin was an important residential city with imposing buildings, that had been erected during his reign, the Electoral Library, the Frederick William University, as it was later named, and the Staatsoper.

In the heart of Berlin, built at Frederick's wish in imitation of the Pantheon of Rome, there stands St. Hedwig's Catholic Cathedral. Berlin's Cathedral was built in 1760 in the style of the Italian late renaissance from Silesian sandstone. It contains the Hohenzollern family vault, where Brandenburg electors and Prussian kings are interred, among them Frederick I and Frederick William II and their wives.

During the war Frederick the Great's coffin was brought to West Germany and is now at Burg Hechingen.

The equestrian statue of Prussia's greatest king, by Christian Rauch, stands in East Berlin. Frederick looks towards the Staatsoper and the Arsenal.

Under his stern gaze the guard of honour drawn from East Germany's People's Army marches up and down.

He would have been amused at their goose-stepping, but he would have found the city's division incomprehensible.

World's 1st camel dairy is established in Saudi Arabia

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — They call it a dromedary dairy, and its owner hopes the camel milk it produces will help the creatures survive in Saudi Arabia.

"The way to keep camels common in Saudi Arabia is to make it economically profitable," says Sultan Al Oteibi, a member of the camel-raising family behind the dairy. "Right now, they are kept only as a hobby, and a very expensive hobby at that."

The Al Oteibi have raised camels for years. But camel's milk, long a staple in Middle East bedouin diets, is a newcomer to the commercial production and pasteurisation that cow's milk has long received.

The Al Oteibi family, descendants of a great camel-raising tribe, have established the Mujahim dairy, an affiliate of the Mujahim Company for Camel Production, Development and Research. Believed to be the first dairy devoted to research and commercial production of camel milk, it has been operating since January 1985.

The camels are milked each day. But since they have teats of different sizes, and since camels can withhold their milk when annoyed, mechanical milking equipment cannot be used. Sultan said breeding and research may eventually solve these problems.

Each day, hand-milking produces some 1.5 tonnes of milk. The milk then goes to a modern dairy for pasteurisation, chilling and packaging.

Arab historians say camels were domesticated for meat and milk long before people used them for transportation.

"When I was in the United States, other Saudis asked me why I kept photos of camels on my (university) dormitory walls. 'That's old-fashioned,' they told me," said Sultan, who also runs a computer at the Chase Manhattan Bank joint venture Saudi Investment Bank.

Sultan's brother Mishari, a high-ranking officer in Riyadh's security forces, said the number of camels in the kingdom has declined each year. He calls this a tragedy. He thinks camels are friendly, useful animals and a link

to the kingdom's past.

The Al Oteibi say many of the kingdom's adults grew up on camel milk. Doctors here claim it contains twice as much Vitamin C as in cow milk.

They insist that someone can live almost indefinitely on two litres (quarts) of camel milk a day. They recount stories about men who have taken a camel into the Rub Al Khali desert and survived for six months.

The Al Oteibi hired West German camel specialist Karl Horst Knoess, to get their project under way.

"The difficulty is that there is not a very big body of data on camels," Knoess said. He said cows and sheep have been bred scientifically for several hundred years, but camels have been neglected.

Al Oteibi's plan for a camel dairy has gained warm support from Minister of Agriculture Abdul Rahman Al Sheikh. "I said we might start with a little dairy, and he said, 'make it larger,' and allotted us the land for the operation," Al Oteibi said. The government also has promised long-term financing.

The dairy started with the Al Oteibi family's camel herd and later purchased new camels in the kingdom and from Sudan and Pakistan.

Initial research indicated that southern Saudi and Pakistani camels produce the most milk, but that the southern Saudi breeds are prone to disease. Disease-resistant northern Saudi camels make up the remainder of the herd.

The Mujahim herd consists of 250 producing camels, with baby camels held in separate pens from their parents.

Company sources say cow milk outsells camel milk by about 5-1 in metropolitan areas, but the ratio is almost 3-1 in favour of camel milk in remote desert regions of the kingdom.

"It took us three months to persuade a dairy that our camel milk would not contaminate their machinery," Mishari said.

After a modern dairy began accepting the milk consignments, sales have been steady, company officials said.

Problems in pregnancy — is zinc the link?

RESEARCH work currently being undertaken in the United Kingdom and elsewhere has highlighted the dangers of a lack of zinc in the daily diets of pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and the consequent effect on themselves and the developing foetus or neonate.

Writing in the United Kingdom's main nursing journal, The Nursing Times, Professor Derek Bryce-Smith one of the United Kingdom's leading experts in organic chemistry, highlights the importance of zinc. Zinc is always vital to the body but it is especially important when the body is involved in periods of rapid growth and development, such as during puberty, when wounds are healing, and particularly throughout pregnancy.

Deficiencies in zinc, Bryce-Smith believes, may also explain a wide range of pre-natal problems such as spina bifida, pre-eclampsia, severe eclampsia, some complicated deliveries and low birth-weight babies. This is because all these conditions appear to have a common factor in that low serum zinc levels have been reported in women giving birth to babies with these conditions. Lack of zinc may also be a contributory factor to post-natal depression, cases of which have "responded rapidly" to a modest zinc supplement, according to the professor.

So, how can we avoid zinc deficiency and help avert these problems? The answer lies in ensuring a zinc-rich diet, especially in pregnancy and during lactation. However, this may be easier said than done, as in the United Kingdom alone, figures have shown that otherwise healthy women, when they eat "normally," tend to receive half the daily optimum zinc intake recommended in the United States. During pregnancy and lactation, when there is a greater demand for zinc, if mothers-to-be do not increase the zinc content of their diet, they are at great risk of

falling even further below these recommended dietary levels. Because of this increased requirement, if there is no increase in dietary levels, then the daily zinc intake can fall below half the recommended level during this period.

Part of the problem may lie in the fact that many traditional sources of zinc have possibly been affected by the use of phosphates in the cultivation of agricultural crops, making the plants in turn less effective sources of zinc, and posing a special problem for vegetarians. High protein diets are normally rich in zinc. If however this protein is plant based like soya, it may exacerbate any existing zinc deficiency due to the formation of complex with phytate present in the plant and preventing absorption. This problem occurred recently when a plant-based high-protein food was sent out to Jamaica and given to children who were malnourished and consequently marginally zinc deficient. Once this interaction was appreciated supplementation with zinc reversed the condition.

A simple remedy to ensure that the body receives the necessary amount of zinc is therefore to take a zinc supplement in the form of tablets of zinc sulphate. As zinc is non toxic it is a safe supplement for use during pregnancy and lactation, and one which doctors are increasingly recognising as being vital to the health and welfare of both mother and baby.

Research has already identified that certain conditions may be particularly associated with an increased risk of zinc deficiency. These can include anorexia nervosa, coeliac disease, psoriasis, stress, alcoholism and hepatitis. But the growing awareness of the healthcare and dietary requirements of the pregnant and lactating mother make her an immediate and obvious target for the beneficial supplementation of her diet through the use of zinc — United Kingdom Overseas Group.

Great ghosts of the age of steam still chug through Spencer Shops

By J. Barlow Herget
National Geographic

SPENCER, North Carolina — It was loud, dirty, and full of hiss and steam. Hammers clanged on steel and men shouted to be heard over the noise.

It ran day and night, seven days a week. Almost 3,000 people toiled in its stalls and chambers. It was a sweating, real-life picture of industrial America at work.

This was the Spencer Shops, one of America's largest railroad shops for steam locomotives. Today, it provides a quiet gathering place for retired railroaders and a real-life setting for North Carolina's new Transportation Museum.

"If you didn't want to get dirty or listen to noise, you didn't go over there," declares C.E. "Pappy" Spear, 62, now mayor of Spencer. He started work in the shops at age 17, learning to make boilers for the engines that got overhauled there.

Halfway down line

The shops were built in 1896 and the town soon followed, both named after Samuel Spencer, the Southern Railway baron. Their principal virtue was their location at Mile Post 334, midway between Washington and the big rail hub at Atlanta.

Steam locomotives had to be serviced every 150 miles, and Spencer Shops became the Southern's largest service station. The shops are mostly empty today. They stand silent, a hulking ghost factory built for another

time but too solid to fall down. But life stirs in what once was the master mechanic's building, adjacent to the highway that separates the 57 acres of shops from the small Piedmont town.

"There's a certain flavour of the railroad in the town," says supervisor Michael C. Wells. "Many of the people who live here retired from the railroad and worked at the shops."

In the museum is the Spencer Ties Room, where many of the retirees come and swap stories and drink coffee. "They're proud of their railroad heritage," says Wells.

That heritage looms over the town in the massive iron and brick buildings that compose the shops. There is the main repair station known simply as the Back Shop, largest of all the structures, seven stories tall and cavernous — 596 feet by 150 feet.

Pigeons roost among its broken windows and on the superstructure that held giant overhead cranes. The special wooden-peg flooring helped to absorb the noise as well as the grease and sweat of decades. Two sets of tracks run through the middle of the building, where 75 engines a day could be serviced, having rods greased and drawbars tested, getting sand in their sandboxes and oil in their cooling systems.

Huge roundhouse

Close by is the great, 37-bay roundhouse that has been returned to working order this year. "It's the biggest one I've

ever seen," says W.L. "Buck" Honeycutt, 61, who was 19 when he went to work at the shops.

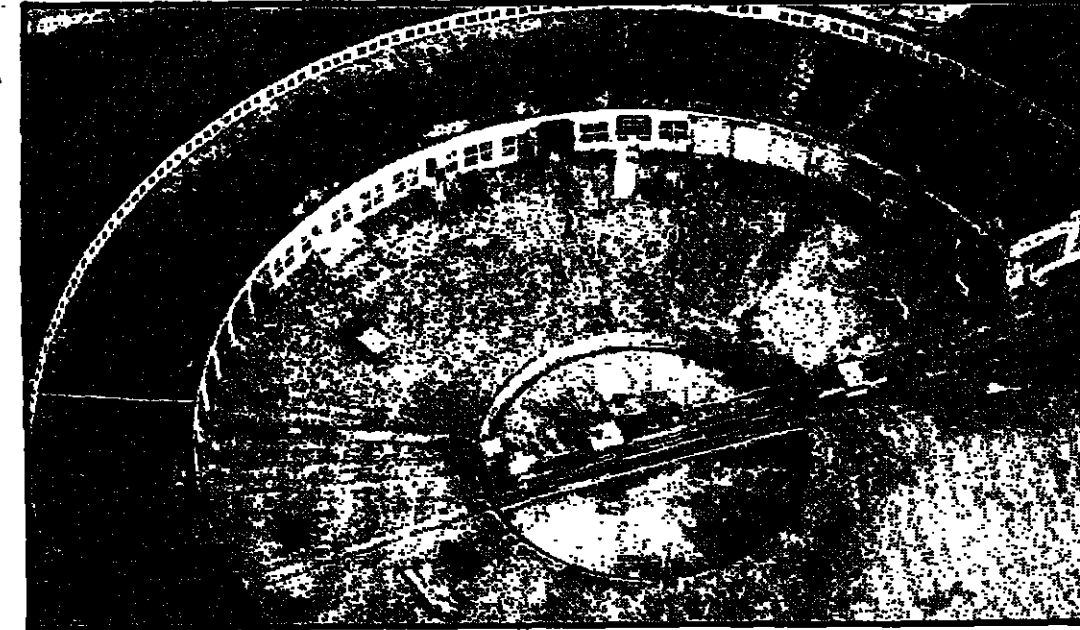
The sprawling grounds include the powerhouse that generated its own steam and electricity for the 1 million square feet of shop space. Other buildings include the paint shop, flue shop, ice house, and oil house. A converted rail car now serves as a theatre for museum programmes.

In the old days, there was the feared lye pit, used for cleaning greasy metal parts. As Spear recalls, "They had this huge pit, and people worked around there all the time. That lye was pretty strong, and it was the end of you if you fell in."

Across the highway is a restaurant where Evelyn Krider has tended the counter since 1943 and remembers the fare and prices of those days: "One meat, two vegetables, a drink, and dessert for 47 cents," she says.

They had an efficient system, says Mrs. Krider: "We would reserve their seats for them and send someone over with a menu, and they'd mark their names beside what they wanted, so that when they got here, they had their meals waiting for them. You dared not get their seats. They generally liked something that would stick to them, pinto beans and dumplings, chicken-fried steak. No fancy vegetables like broccoli."

The advent of diesel engines, which required less maintenance, spelled the end of the Spencer Shops, although it was 1960 before the shops closed. "I got



Roundhouse in the Spencer Shops reveals its vast compass only in aerial photographs, which were not possible when the shops were built in 1896. The inner circle across which a 1926 Baldwin steam locomotive chugs is the turntable, which alone is 100

feet across. The roundhouse has 37 bays. Once Southern Railway's main servicing facility between Washington and Atlanta, the shops are now North Carolina's Transportation Museum.

October night in 1901, one of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show trains collided head-on with freight engine No. 75. Ninety-two horses perished, and 40 more had to be shot. Amazingly, no people were killed, but the wreck left marks on Annie Oakley partially paralysed.

Supervisor Wells hopes to bring back many of the Spencer Shop memories. With help from townsfolk and museum patrons, some 40 pieces of rolling stock and six engines are being restored.

And, not far from the shops one

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Japan sweeps swimming at Asiad

Jordan nearly upsets favourite S.Korea in basketball

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Japan, closely pursuing China after a disappointing start in the Asian Games, swept all five swimming races Monday and smashed games records in four of them.

Basketball action began Monday with South Korea, among the favourites for the title, needing last-minute heroics to edge Jordan 98-94. The Koreans tied the game at 94-94 in the last 56 seconds before Hur Jae scored the winning basket.

South Korea also won its first four gold medals with record-breaking performances on the shooting range.

Japan prevented a Korean clean sweep in the day's shooting by taking the title in team trap clay target shooting.

The defending champion Chinese, who swept nine of the 11 gold medals on the first full day of competition Sunday, gained three more Monday with victories by the women's gymnastics team, by Tan Liangde in men's springboard diving and by He Yingqiang in the 56-kilogramme (124-pound) class weightlifting.

After two full days of competition, China led the medal standings with 12 golds, nine silvers and six bronzes. Japan had eight golds, nine silvers and seven bronzes. South Korea had four golds, six silvers and four bronzes. Japan, which usually dominates Asian swimming, was held by China to a split of Sunday's four opening races. But it roared back Monday, scoring 1-2 sweeps in three of the five races.

As part of the tight security for these games — which are serving as a dress rehearsal for the 1988 Seoul summer Olympics — German Shepherd dogs were sniffing the starting boxes at the swimming pool 20 minutes before the gold medal races began.

Hiroshi Miura won the men's 100-metre butterfly in 54.64 seconds, beating the old Asian

Games mark of 57.27.

Chikako Nakamori set a new games mark of 2 minutes, 6.12 seconds in the women's 200-metre freestyle with a time of 2:05.21.

In the men's 400-metre individual medley, Japan's Naotoshi Matsuda shattered the former mark of 4:39.86 by winning in 4:27.99.

The Japanese 4 x 200-metre freestyle relay quartet won by more than 13 seconds, setting a games record of 7:36.07, well below the old mark of 7:49.75. The only Japanese winner who did not set a record was Hiroko Nagasaki, who won the women's 200-metre breaststroke in 2:34.01.

At the shooting range, the Koreans won the women's air rifle team title with 1,154 of a possible 1,200 points, beating the Asian record of 1,136 set by South Korea in Jakarta in 1983.

The Korean men's team won a gold in the small-bore rifle, English match event, scoring 1,787 of a possible 1,800 and breaking the Asian mark of 1,761.

In the individual event, Korea's Cha Young-Chul won the 702.1 and China's Xu Xiaoguang was second with 697.7. Cha's qualifying score of 599 — one point short of perfection — beat the Asian record of 598.

There was no previous Asian record for the new expanded format with 710 possible points.

Japan took the trap clay target team title with 416 to 415 for South Korea and 412 for China.

In the diving, Tan's victory was expected. He was awarded 678.24 points to 636.42 for Chinese teammate Xu Wenzhan.

In field hockey, world power Pakistan trounced Oman 12-0 but India, also traditionally among the world's best, was held to a 1-1 tie by South Korea.

Tennis, delayed one day by rain on Sunday, began with Japan's men's team suffering a 2-1 upset at the hands of Pakistan.

Lee Jae-Hong, the games' chief press officer, told reporters that just under half of the 2.9 million tickets issued for 16 days of events had been sold. The Asian Games involves more than 4,800 athletes and officials from 27 nations.

Kasparov postpones crucial 19th game

Challenger Karpov mounting extraordinary comeback

LENINGRAD, USSR (AP) — World chess champion Garry Kasparov took his third and final time out Monday in his title match with challenger Anatoly Karpov, postponing the 19th game until Wednesday. The 19th game could be crucial in the intense tussle for the world chess crown, with Karpov looking to reinforce a strong comeback of two successive wins over Kasparov.

Last week, rated by many watching experts as one of the most extraordinary in world chess championship chess, Kasparov built up a seemingly invincible 9.5 to 6.5 lead over Karpov, then wrecked his position by losing both the 17th and 18th games.

Karpov still needs two more wins from the remaining six games to recapture the chess crown he held for 10 years before Kasparov snatched it last November.

In the current revenge match — the third bout in a marathon battle of 90 games over more than two years — the title will go to the first player with six wins, or 12.5 points. In the event of a 12-12 tie, Kasparov keeps his title.

The 23-year-old champion, who needs just five draws to remain in his apparent urge to hold on to the crown by going all out for wins.

"Kasparov is not just trying to win, he's really trying to knock Karpov out," commented Cuban chess expert Frank Guiral.



Garry Kasparov

"The next game will be crucial for the match," said Yugoslav master Bozidar Kazic. "If Karpov wins with white, the match situation will be wide open. If Kasparov holds with black, he will put himself back on course with five games to go."

"Kasparov must be feeling under a lot of psychological pressure," said Soviet Grandmaster Eduard Gufeld. "It's too risky to play for a win in every game. In that case, it's not just chess, it becomes more like blackjack."

Last week's astonishing play began with Kasparov's stunning victory in game 16.

Experts were so impressed with Kasparov's victories in the 14th and 16th games that they confidently predicted he would



Anatoly Karpov

surpass the dazzling, temperamental former world champion Bobby Fischer of the United States to become the highest-ranked player of all time.

Grandmasters saw Karpov as defeated, needing four victories from the last eight games.

But in the 17th, Kasparov played black and repeated an opening novelty from the 15th game. Then, he drew easily. This time, Karpov's home analysis proved the champion's idea unsound and he forced Kasparov's resignation on the 31st move.

On Friday, Kasparov seemed set to bounce back from the shock defeat as he gained a significant advantage in the opening of the 18th game.

But he took too much time in

the middle game and rejected a chance to draw by repetition of moves, playing all out for a win with only eight minutes left for his last 11 moves.

He came unstuck in the time scramble of the last three moves, missing two clearly winning combinations and adjourning in a highly unfavourable endgame.

Karpov went on to win Saturday with a precise endgame that received a standing ovation from spectators in the 700-seat concert hall of the Leningrad Hotel, where the second leg of the rematch began earlier this month.

The first 12 games of the 24-game match were played in London — the latest chapter in a bitter contest that began in September 1984.

In the first Karpov-Kasparov tussle, which lasted a record 48 games, the winner had to reach six victories with draws not counting toward point totals.

Karpov held a 5-0 lead before Kasparov managed a seemingly endless series of draws, then clawed back to 5-3.

Florencio Campomanes, president of the World Chess Federation (FIDE), ordered the match halted and a new 24-game contest started last September.

Kasparov took the title 13-11 with a victory in the fifth and final hour of the 24th game.

FIDE had given Karpov the right to the current "revenge match" if Kasparov took the title.

McEnroe defeats Edberg to win Volvo tournament

LOS ANGELES (AP) — John McEnroe, playing almost flawlessly, won his first tournament since a six-month layoff by easily defeating top-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden 6-2, 6-3 in the finals Sunday of the \$315,000 Volvo Tennis-Los Angeles Men's Tournament.

McEnroe of the United States dominated the entire match with an excellent serve as he did not allow Edberg a single breakpoint opportunity.

Coming off a disappointing loss in the opening round of the U.S. Open three weeks ago, McEnroe captured his first Grand Prix title

since he won in Stockholm last November.

With the victory, McEnroe earned \$50,000. Edberg won \$25,000 as the runnerup. McEnroe broke Edberg twice in each set without ever being in trouble.

Ahead 5-3 in the second set, McEnroe got to match point with a service return Edberg could not get over the net.

At match point, McEnroe used an offensive lob to send Edberg scrambling to the baseline. McEnroe then greeted Edberg's lob return with an overhead smash and victoriously thrust his fists into the air.

India-Australia test match ends in historic tie score

MADRAS, India (R) — India and Australia tied the first cricket test at the Chepauk Stadium Monday — only the second such result in test history — when Maninder Singh was out to the second last ball of the match.

With the scores level and hemmed in by fielders, last-man Maninder was left facing the final three balls of the match from Australian off-spinner Greg Matthews. He staunchly prodded the first to safety but was lbw to the next and India were all out for 347.

Both teams totalled 744 in the match, Australia making 574 for seven declared and 170 for five declared and India 397 and 347. Australia were also involved in

the only previous tied test, against the West Indies in December 1960 in Brisbane. In that match the teams scored 737 runs apiece after Australia, the side batting last, were all out for 232.

Allan Border, Australia's captain, set the scene for Monday's dramatic finale when he declared his side's second innings before play resumed, leaving India a target of 348 in 87 overs.

By lunch they were 94 for one, their target reduced to 254 from 58 overs, and at tea they were 193 for two, still needing 155 from 30 overs.

Sunil Gavaskar, India's seasoned opener whose test career began in 1970, played the anchor role with a splendid innings of 90.

SECRETARY NEEDED

Must be fluent in English. Secretarial skills are a must. Full time work from 8.30 - 1.30 & 3 - 6 p.m.

For interview, please contact tel: 663216, Miss Rana

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

First floor flat consisting of three bedrooms, salon, dining and sitting rooms, separate central heating and telephone.

Location: Shmeisani, near Al Dustour newspaper and the French School (behind the Holiday Inn).

Call: 666651 Amman

TO LET

Furnished room with central heating, air-conditioning and separate entrance, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle, behind the YWCA.

Tel: 641379

PREQUALIFICATION INVITATION

The Jordan Cooperative Housing Society is interested in tendering the first project of the housing projects, located near by the road from Suweileh to Al Hussein Medical City (Al Hummar). The project consists of about (10,000) ten thousand m² of housing facilities. The society invites both qualified local and international contractors for this project.

The prequalification documents may be obtained against a non-refundable sum of JD 25,000 from the office of the society located on the 8th floor - Tower Building - Prince Mohd. Str. near by Third Circle - Jabal Amman. Tel. (653460) as from 20th Sept. 1988 and to 12th Oct. 1988.

Prequalification applications shall be delivered to a/m address no later than 2.00 p.m. 21st Oct. 1988.

WANTED

A full-time secretary to work with an international non-profit voluntary agency. Must have driving licence and be able to type English and Arabic. Prefer 3 - 5 years experience. Excellent English/Arabic typing skills needed.

Call 628760/656872

WANTED

A full-time accountant to work with an international non-profit voluntary agency. Must be fluent in Arabic and English with 3 - 5 years experience.

Send application with telephone number to: P.O. Box 9363, Amman, Jordan

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consists of two bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, salon, two verandas, two bathrooms. With a telephone, central heating, a garage, and a garden.

Location: 7th Circle, Umm Summaq Street, Annual rent: JD 2,200

Call: 645345

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

First floor, deluxe furnished apartment with an area of 180 square metres, located in Shmeisani. Consists of two bedrooms, one master bedroom with internal bathroom, and the other has a separate bathroom, sitting room overlooking a glassed-in veranda, dining room, salon overlooking another glassed-in veranda, another bathroom for guests, large kitchen.

Central heating, telephone, fully furnished.

For more information call 668879

PIANO FOR SALE

has had very little use. Price: JD 425

Phone: 813227

ONE BEDROOMED FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Special entrance, one bedroom, salon, kitchen, bathroom, garden, central heating and telephone.

Excellent for one or two persons. Location: Gardens area

Contact 662462, 624611



FRENCH CULTURAL CENTRE

TEL. 637009, 636445

FRENCH CULTURAL CENTRE

Registration is now open at the French Cultural Centre for the following courses:

- French language courses (all levels) for adults and children
- Preparation courses for the exams at Sorbonne University (Paris)
- Arabic language courses for foreigners
- Computer courses
- Exercise classes for ladies
- Music courses (piano, guitar, German flute, clarinet...)
- Silk painting courses.

The registration will last on Thursday 2nd October and the courses will start on Sunday 4th October 1988.

For more information please contact the library of the centre, telephone 636445.

NEW APARTMENT FOR RENT

1st floor in two-floor villa, Jabal Amman, between Seventh Circle and Mecca Road behind American Community School. Deluxe finishing, garage, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 verandas, modern kitchen, spacious living and entertainment area.

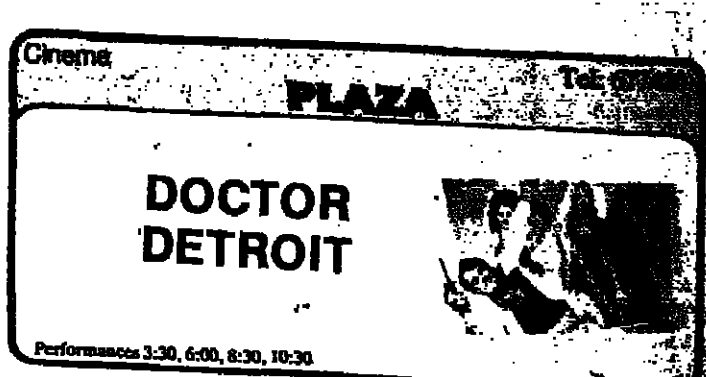
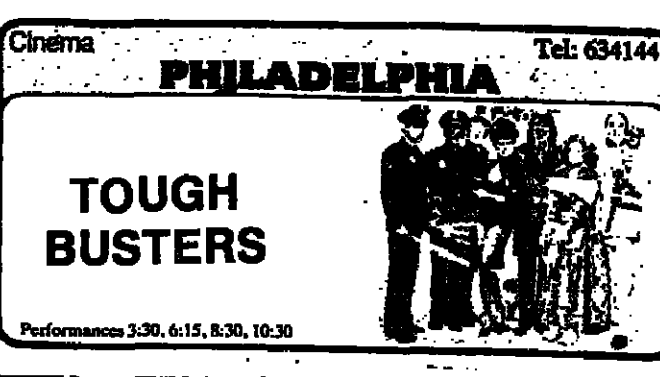
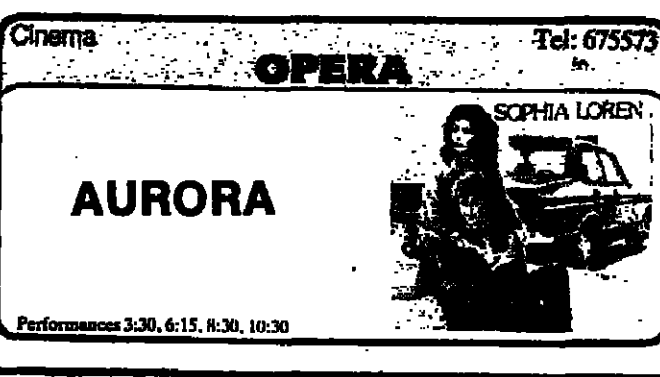
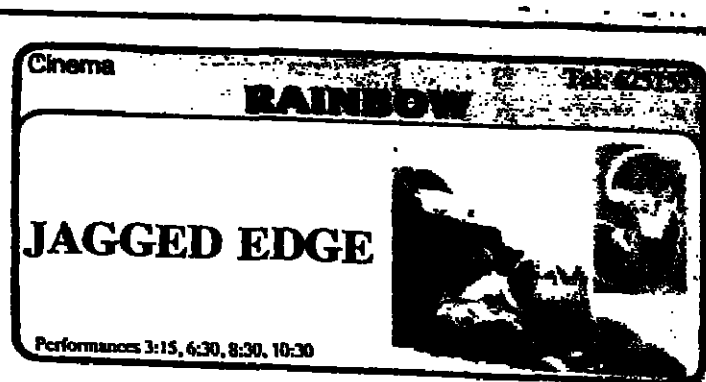
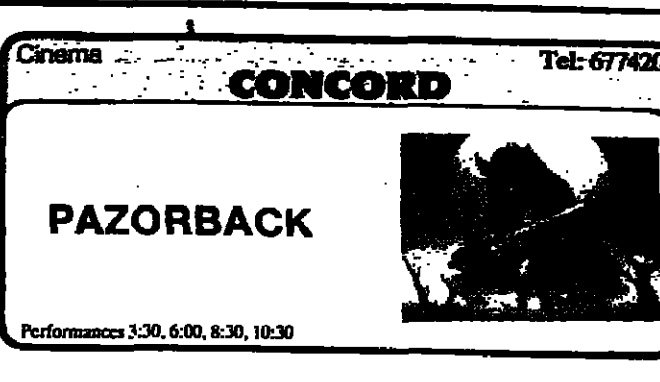
Built up space is 250 square metres. MUST SEE TO APPRECIATE

For inquiries, call Moh'd Abbasi, Tel. 812884 or 818176

LOSS OF PASSPORT AND OTHER IMPORTANT ITEMS

I have lost a small brown bag at Queen Alia International Airport on 19 September 1988. Contents include British Passport no. 8165765, British driving licence, Saudi driving licence, a sum of money and other important documents.

Would the finder please contact our Amman telephone number 635683 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. The finder will be suitably rewarded.



LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4585/95	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3872/77	Canadian dollars
	2.0295/0305	West German marks
	2.2925/35	Dutch guilders
	1.6353/68	Swiss francs
	42.04/09	Belgian francs
	6.6350/6450	French francs
	1401/1402	Italian lire
	153.60/70	Japanese yen
	6.8850/8900	Swedish crowns
	7.3075/7125	Norwegian crowns
	7.6625/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	438.00/441.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares ended higher, partly on speculation that the meeting of G-5 finance ministers and central bankers later this week could bring about lower interest rates. At 1430 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was 15.8 higher at 1,616.2.

Dealers said shares were helped as worries that U.K. base rates might rise in the wake of sterling's collapse against the mark were allayed by the weekend EC agreement to intervene against the mark in favour of the dollar.

Such intervention would have a knock-on effect in steadying the pound. Dealers said West Germany could come under pressure to reduce its interest rates at Friday's G-5 meeting.

Gold shares were particularly strong in early business, reacting to renewed gains in the bullion price, which Monday morning reached \$442.75 in ounce, its highest fixing since May 18, 1983.

But golds reacted to the highs, partly on profit-taking and partly as the bullion price weakened in the face of dollar strength. Vasil Reefs closed \$2 up at \$94 after 91.4. Among minings, De Beers was eight cents up at \$03 after 815.

Leading equities showed Blue Circle 17p higher at 573 on rumours that a large overseas company is considered building up a substantial stake in the firm, dealers said.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An ability to get both men and women to go along with your important ideas should be quickly seized as very soon a matter from the past may cause nervousness.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you have any problems this morning, solve them wisely and handle outside affairs.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get your appearance improved and then solve some problems with another. Enjoy social life.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Look for those persons who can assist you the most in your endeavors and they will cooperate.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Being with good pals who comprehend your needs is wise. Study your social life.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Handle material affairs most wisely. Make a new associate and pool your experiences for future success.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Your ideas are fine for progressing in your line of endeavor. Improve your personal life.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Follow your intuition and handle business matters much better. Discuss financial affairs with mate.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can cement better relations with partners and later handle the problems that have been vexing you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) If you are enthused about your activities, start the day beautifully but watch for a problem.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make plans for interesting amusements in the days ahead. Handle tasks that are important.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Tonight do something that will please your mate. Try to please your family, also.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get to the core of problems with other individuals and you can solve them quickly and tactfully.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be highly magnetic and others will cooperate with whatever plans your progeny may have. Try to give as fine a combined course of education as you can that will prepare your progeny for almost anything your he, or she, may tackle.

U.S. grants Egypt \$649m

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and the United States Sunday signed an agreement under which Egypt will receive \$649 million in U.S. aid grants, a near-record total for a single signing, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

The grants are made under the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) economic assistance programme and will be used to finance a total of 15 projects in various sectors.

The first tranche of the agreement covers \$260 million for economic stability and growth projects and includes \$150 million for a commodity import programme.

It also includes a \$110 million cash transfer frozen last year

pending economic reforms.

Of the remaining funds, \$224 million are allocated for infrastructure improvement and local development projects, \$90 million for industrial development and \$75 million for development of human resources and agriculture.

Egypt is the second largest recipient of U.S. aid after Israel, receiving more than \$2 billion in economic and military assistance each year.

The new agreement was signed by U.S. Ambassador Frank Wisner — in his first official act after presenting his credentials to President Hosni Mubarak — and Egyptian Planning Minister Kamal Ahmad Ganzouri.

Commonwealth ministers meet today to discuss growth, debt

CASTRIES, St. Lucia (R) —

Finance ministers from the 49 Commonwealth nations meet on this Caribbean island on Tuesday, with most hoping for increased action from industrialised nations to correct imbalances in world economies.

A fall in oil prices and concern over trade protectionism will figure prominently at the talks, which precede this month's annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank in Washington.

The dissatisfaction of most Commonwealth states with economic measures taken against South Africa will be another major issue for discussion, although the subject is unlikely to appear on the official agenda.

In an effort to maintain European Community (EC) unity, Britain this month reluctantly joined its EC partners in economic sanctions against South Africa adopted in protest at Pretoria's apartheid policies.

But critics said the measures — a ban on imports of South African iron, steel and gold coins and on any new investment — were inadequate.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson will be represented at the St. Lucia meeting by treasury official, Mr. Geoffrey Littler. A British spokesman said Mr. Lawson had prior commitments.

Concern over the slowdown in the growth of the U.S. economy has strengthened Commonwealth determination to press the IMF for increased economic

monitoring of major industrial nations.

The ministers hope greater coordination among major powers would help remedy imbalances in the economies of these countries and foster world growth.

Some indebted Commonwealth nations, such as Jamaica, have been the subject of strict IMF monitoring when seeking standby agreements over debt renegotiation. Members believe the IMF surveillance has gone too far and they will call for greater flexibility in future.

The Commonwealth members welcome a recent IMF package to help Mexico reschedule part of its \$98 billion foreign debt, which they see as a practical application of a programme introduced at last year's IMF-World Bank meeting in Seoul by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker.

The "Baker plan" called for increased lending to 15 indebted countries funded by multinational organisations such as the IMF and World Bank, commercial banks and governments.

Nigeria could become the first Commonwealth nation in which a Baker plan programme is implemented.

Because of the financial support needed for such schemes, the Commonwealth nations are likely to call for increased funds to be made available to the World and its sister organisations, the International Development Association (IDA), which provides interest-free loans to low-income countries.

Singapore wants to become major trading centre for oil

SINGAPORE (AP) — Singapore wants to become a major oil trading, distribution and storage centre, in South East Asia, Education Minister Tony Tan said last week.

"The Singapore government is committed to the development of Singapore into a major trading, storage and distribution centre for oil and oil products," Mr. Tan said.

He said current demand for oil products in the Asia-Pacific region had risen to 18 per cent of free world consumption, compared with 10 per cent 20 years ago.

Between January and July

1986, 24 million tonnes of oil were imported into Singapore, up three per cent from the same period last year, Mr. Tan added when he opened the three-day Asia-Pacific petroleum conference, attended by 400 delegates.

Singapore, which has refineries and other facilities, is an excellent base for the oil trading community to exploit current business opportunities because it has a fast growing spot market, and is strategically located in the midst of oil producers, with good transportation and communications between the Middle East and South East Asia, Mr. Tan said.

European central bankers decide to intervene in currency markets

GLENEAGLES, Scotland (R) — European Community (EC) central banks plan to intervene in foreign currency markets to stop the dollar, which hit five-year lows last week, from plunging further against the West German mark.

Community finance ministers and central bank chiefs discussed ways of restoring stability to highly volatile market at an informal weekend meeting in a secluded Scottish hotel.

Senior EC officials said the bankers took the decision to make a coordinated and highly visible entry into the markets before the dollar, now worth around two marks as against nearly three marks a year ago, dropped even lower.

"I oppose this continuous drop in the value of the dollar," said Dutch Finance Minister Onno Ruding.

"I think it has gone too low. Any further drop in the value of the dollar would make even less sense," he added.

Foreign exchange dealers began

to unload dollars last week as the United States and West Germany engaged in an increasingly heated war of words about German interest rates, conducted largely through the media.

Washington, anxious to reduce its growing trade deficit, wanted West Germany and Japan to boost their economies by lowering interest rates, thereby enlarging opportunities for American exporters.

When both the Germans and Japanese refused, U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker declared last week that the dollar would have to go down to achieve the same result — and the markets took him at his word.

Largely endorsing Bonn's argument that its economy is already growing fast enough and

that further expansion would risk renewed inflation, the EC ministers decided last weekend to appeal to Washington to end the public acrimony.

"We didn't speak of a deal but everyone must make a gesture in the direction of stability," said Luxembourg's Finance Minister Jacques Poos.

The dollar's fall, which makes dollar-denominated EC exports more expensive, also dragged sterling down to an all-time low against the mark last Thursday, giving rise to speculation that the British government might be forced to raise interest rates.

Although sterling recovered slightly on Friday, dealers anticipated renewed pressure on the British currency last week that would test the resolve of the authorities to defend it.

The 12 ministers, conferring before the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank in Washington, spoke at length

about the need to restore cooperation between the world's major economic powers.

But with a fundamental difference of opinion about interest rates, it was difficult to see how this could be achieved.

Several EC ministers were openly scathing about Washington's demand that other nations should take the lead in ironing out world economic imbalances.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson expressed this view, saying he would have liked to have seen faster progress on reducing the massive U.S. budget deficit.

Mr. Ruding said he was fed up with hearing that Washington's scope for action was limited by political constraints.

"These people should come back to economic fundamentals rather than acting for psychological or political reasons," he said.

GATT talks lay new foundations

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay (R) — Rising protectionism has been served a warning as ministers from 74 nations agreed at a meeting here to subordinate near-sighted economic gain to the health of the world trading system.

Over the next four years trade negotiators will try to implement an ambitious agenda to increase world commerce and spark renewed global economic growth.

Breaking new ground, the ministers at the 92-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) took the revolutionary step of directing negotiators to study how best to regulate and reduce barriers in one of the most dynamic sectors of the world economy, that of services.

But the tensions that emerged in the talks at this Uruguayan beach resort over the last week and protectionist lobbies are likely to put a drag on progress.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who chaired the GATT conference, said the "Uruguayan round" of multilateral negotiations would be far more complex and difficult than the talks over the past week.

"It is the first time in the 40 years of GATT that it will take on the deficits of the past and lay the foundations for the world of the future in one trade negotiation," he said.

The multilateral trade round will also deal with the sensitive question of agriculture, which had been left largely untouched in seven previous trade rounds since GATT's founding in 1947.

Sharp differences between the European Community (EC) and the group of 14 so-called "agricultural free trade nations," who were backed by the United States, almost sabotaged the launching of the new trade round.

At the end of the protracted talks on farm subsidies, delegates from both sides admitted that they had different interpretations of key phrases of the agenda for trade negotiations.

But Australian Foreign Trade Minister John Dawkins, chairman of the group of 14, said the trade round would give many nations the opportunity to attack inefficient and expensive farm support programmes.

"The financial burden to major producers is large and becoming greater," he said. "I see more of an effort to reduce the burden than to emphasise the trade war between the United States and the EC."

GATT is a multilateral trade treaty agreed in 1947 after the ravages of the economic depression of the 1930s and World War II. In the post-war era it has overseen a major expansion in international trade through its emphasis on eliminating trade barriers.

Part of the mandate of the ministers last week was to adapt GATT's commitment to free trade to changing world economic conditions. This led them to

accept proposals by industrialised nations to consider giving trade in services treatment similar to that given to goods.

"Services already account for 25 per cent of world trade and in my opinion within 20 years they will probably exceed the dollar volume of movement in goods," U.S. trade representative, Mr. Clayton Yeutter, said.

Jobs in the service sector, such as banking, insurance, tourism and shipping, replaced the approximately four million job positions that Europe lost in a recent 10-year period, a European official said.

Developing nations, however, strongly opposed elements of the proposal to include services in trade talks. Agreement on how to deal with the issue was only reached shortly before dawn Saturday.

The group of 10, led by Brazil and India, argued that their service industries were fledgling and closely tied to national development and welfare.

Indian Finance Minister Vishwanath Singh said 40 per cent of loans made in his nation's banking system go to people below the poverty line. "It is not a commercial consideration but a means of passing resources to the poor," he said.

As a result of the talks, industrialised nations agreed that foreign companies could be forced to adhere to certain national development laws. But delegates

said the debate would surely not end that easily.

For that reason the group of 10 insisted and won agreement that services would only be discussed outside the legal structure of GATT in the new trade round.

Mr. Singh said if goods and services were directly linked, major economic powers could force developing nations to open their service sector by threatening to reduce or cut trade in goods.

Behind the differences on how to deal with trade issues are lobbies pushing for protectionist or bilateral solutions to problems of international commerce.

Mr. Thomas Donahue, a leader of the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisations (AFL-CIO), said that one way or another the U.S. Congress should take action to cut the growing U.S. trade deficit.

In 1985, the U.S. trade deficit was a record \$148 billion. This year it is running at about \$200 billion.

Mr. Donahue said a new round of talks would have a minimal effect on slowing the flood of imports into the U.S. market and saving American jobs.

A bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives last summer would force the president to close U.S. markets to any country that maintained large trade surpluses with the United States or was found to engage in unfair trade practices. The Senate has not yet acted on the bill.

Indian exports go up by 26%

NEW DELHI (AP) — India's exports during the first three months of the new fiscal year rose by 24.6 per cent to 27.9 billion rupees (\$2.2 billion) compared with the same period last year, according to official statistics released last week.

The commerce ministry said imports increased marginally by 1.5 per cent to 44.1 billion rupees (\$3.5 billion) during April to June this year.

A ministry statement said the sharp growth in exports was significant in view of the "urgent need" to reduce widening trade deficit.

Sudan needs increased foreign aid

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan, one of the world's poorest countries, has set aside \$20 million pounds (\$208 million) to service foreign debts next fiscal year but will still need considerable foreign aid, according to budget plans.

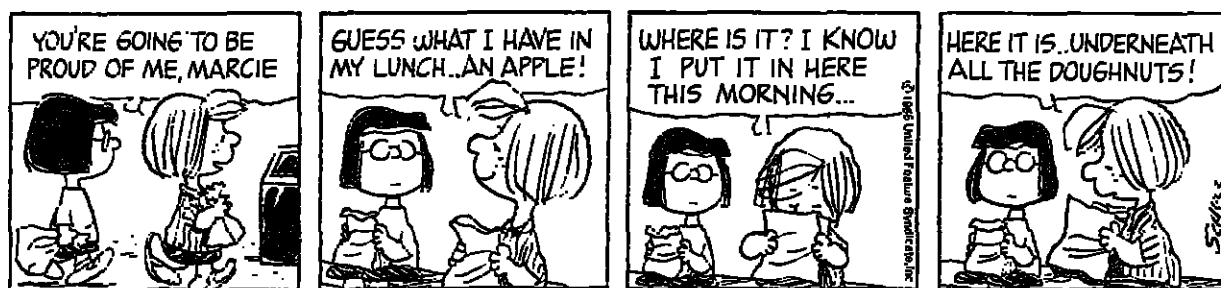
Finance Minister Beshir Ali, presenting deficit budget proposals to parliament last week, repeated earlier appeals to

creditors to consider cancelling or rescheduling debts which total some \$10 billion.

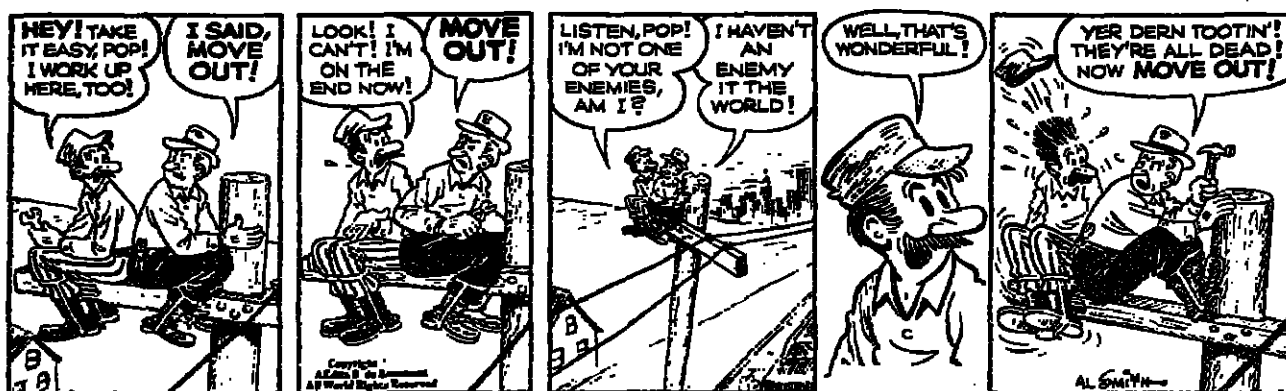
Sudan has already asked Saudi Arabia, which it owes some \$700 million, to postpone repayment until the year 2000.

Mr. Ali, presenting the government's first budget, put the deficit at 2.86 billion pounds in the 1986-87 fiscal year.

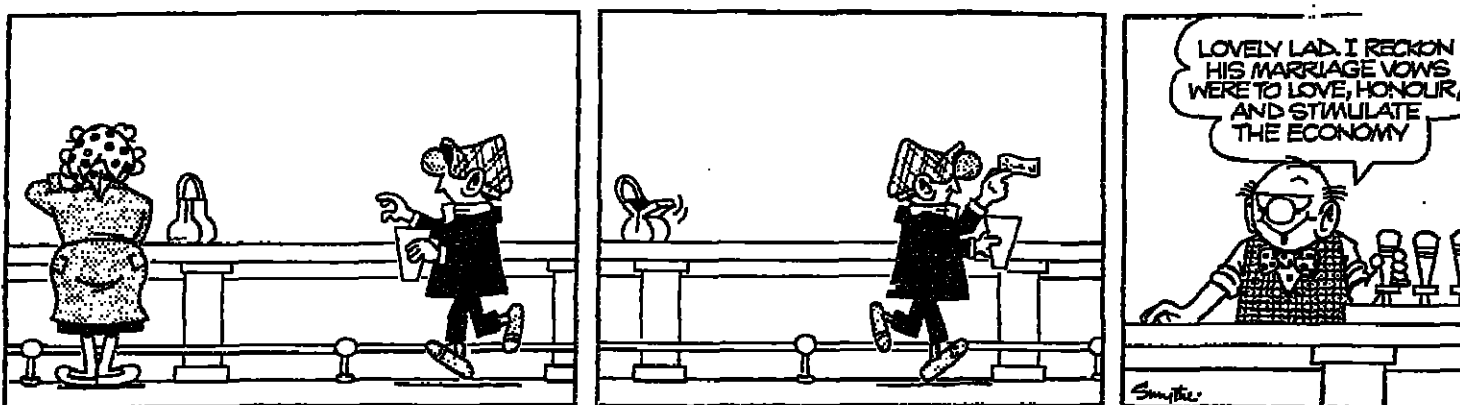
Peanuts



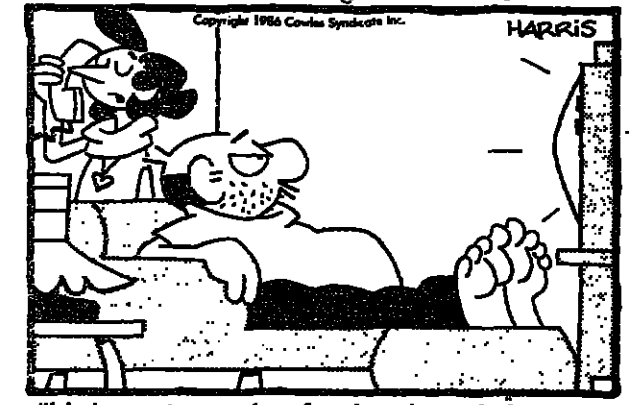
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



THE Daily Crossword by Judson G. Trent

ACROSS

- 1 Ah, me!
- 2 Peter
- 3 Bill
- 4 Pouting stone
- 5 On hand
- 6 Day or Date
- 7 Promising
- 8 Kruger
- 9 Gorge
- 10 Fountain
- 11 Fortunes
- 12 Tournament
- 13 type
- 14 tried
- 15 favorite
- 16 Old pro
- 17 Part of ABA
- 18 Top card
- 19 Author Harper
- 20 Chess
- 21 NFL play
- 22 News
- 23 Code
- 24 Sprint ten
- 25 Remedy for a head
- 26 Job
- 27 Sp. gold
- 28 No.
- 29 Dates
- 30 GTR figure
- 31 Abolition port
- 32 Early dawn
- 33 Antidote
- 34 Dan
- 35 Choice
- 36 Weather event
- 37 Offense
- 38 Potter's need
- 39 Piquet
- 40 School sub.
- 41 Idea

DOWN

- 1 Halfway type
- 2 Apricot
- 3 Abolition
- 4 Penicillin
- 5 Chisel
- 6 Jewel, esp.
- 7 Ring
- 8 Spots are
- 9 Top of lamp
- 10 Zest
- 11 Coronet
- 12 River owner
- 13 Left post
- 14 Mined oath
- 15 Granular snow
- 16 Hebrew letter
- 17 Mrs. Truman
- 18 Can. prov.
- 19 Countersink
- 20 Ship's observation post
- 21 Highway
- 22 Mercian de
- 23 Govt. branch
- 24 Bleachery
- 25 Old
- 26 Pundit
- 27 Child's forte
- 28 Maudeless
- 29 Buffalo
- 30 U.S. novel
- 31 Panned
- 32 Whining
- 33 Sharpen
- 34 Shower
- 35 Kind of review
- 36 City on the
- 37 Yurt
- 38 Porine pad

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN

- 1 BAWLS
- 2 TRAM
- 3 LOWER
- 4 AREA
- 5 AONE
- 6 ARENA
- 7 THEATRE
- 8 CARRIAGE
- 9 PATRIOT
- 10 FOUNTAIN
- 11 FORTUNE
- 12 KROGER
- 13 GORGE
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- 41 FOUNTAIN

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUDOM

BOGUM

NUMOTT

EBONGY

WHAT SOMEBODY WHO TRIES TO PLEASE EVERYBODY IS APT TO REMAIN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: WEDGE BRAND LIKELY PEWTER

Answer: What the hypochondriac was sick of— BEING WELL.

East and West formally adopt Stockholm accord

STOCKHOLM (Agencies) — Nearly three years of tough negotiation ended Monday when diplomats at the Stockholm disarmament talks approved the first major East-West arms control agreement in seven years.

The closing ceremony of the conference, delayed three days due to frantic last-minute negotiations, started with a private plenary session during which the final document was officially adopted, diplomats said.

The agreement comes into force on Jan. 1 next year. The Stockholm document commits the governments of the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union and all other European countries except Albania to give 42-day advance warning of exercises involving more than 13,000 soldiers.

Other confidence-building measures include systems of inspection, observation and verification of manoeuvres by foreign military experts and agreement to swap calendars of war games each year.

The last details of the agreement slotted into place Sunday when Soviet delegation head Oleg Grinevsky consulted Moscow after a session of hard bargaining between the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact alliance, diplomats said.

A smiling Grinevsky then told reporters: "You can say there is an agreement."

Late Sunday night he told a news conference that "common reason and political realism" had prevailed.

The ambassador said he was satisfied with the agreement, but made a barbed comment about U.S. commitment to the

conference. "The United States was a partner, but my belief is that the main driving force for the talks was the European members of NATO. It was the Europeans who had to have an agreement," he said.

He then called for a second phase of the Stockholm process, itself an offshoot of the 1975 Helsinki accords.

Shortly after Mr. Grinevsky's good-humoured news conference, four NATO delegation heads gave their version of events.

U.S. chief negotiator Robert Barry said members of the alliance had stuck together for what they wanted — "if we hadn't, the outcome would not have been nearly as favourable."

He said he was disappointed that a formula had not been worked out in Stockholm for the exchange of more detailed military information between East and West.

Mr. Barry declined to comment on the effect the Stockholm agreement would have on prospects for a superpower summit or for general U.S.-Soviet relations.

The agreement in Stockholm will be evaluated and reviewed at a meeting starting Tuesday in Vienna. The document is scheduled to be ratified by the 35 nations before the end of the year, when it is scheduled to take effect.

It contains six main chapters. They include:

— A reaffirmation of the participating nations' pledge to

refrain from the threat or use of force.

— Adoption of prior notification and general information at least 42 days in advance of military activities involving at least 13,000 troops or 300 tanks.

— Observation of military activities exceeding 17,000 troops or in amphibious or paratroop landings, above 5,000 troops.

— The exchange of annual calendars by each nation of those military activities subject to prior notification.

— Constraining provisions on major military activities such as manoeuvres involving more than 40,000 troops.

— Implementation of on-site inspection by airborne or ground teams. A nation must accept up to three such inspections annually on request by other signatories.

The measures will cover Europe "from the Atlantic to the Urals," opening up large parts of the Soviet Union for inspection. A first annual calendar for activities above 40,000 troops in 1988 is to be exchanged next Dec. 15.

West Germany Monday gave a warm welcome to the Stockholm disarmament accord and said it could help boost prospects for a U.S.-Soviet summit.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said the accord showed "that substantial arms control agreements between East and West can be achieved."

He said the West German government hoped the accord would provide an impetus for continuing East-West negotiations on troop reductions in Europe and a chemical weapons ban as well as for U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva.

Bonn confirms secret fund

BONN (Agencies) — The West German Foreign Ministry confirmed Monday that it was operating a secret fund but refused to say how the money was spent.

A ministry spokesman said 7.7 million marks (\$3.8 million) had been earmarked for the fund this year under the budget heading "secret expenditure."

He declined to comment directly on a report in the news magazine Der Spiegel that the fund was mostly used to support pro-Western Third World political parties and politicians.

"The money can only be used sensibly if absolute confidentiality is maintained," the spokesman said in response to queries.

He said the fund had existed for decades and had long been the subject of speculation. "The truth content of the speculation has not increased with repetition," he added.

Der Spiegel said beneficiaries of the fund had included President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Party in Namibia (South West Africa).

In a report attributed only to "insiders," Der Spiegel said the fund is beyond parliamentary control and receipts are shredded to ensure diplomatic discretion.

The fund gets 7.7 million marks (\$3.8 million) from the budget annually, it said.

A list of future recipients includes Gatscha Bhelezi, the moderate leader of the Zulu tribe population in South Africa, said the magazine.

Der Spiegel said money is sometimes forwarded to African or Latin American political figures specifically to back their candidacy in an election, or to persuade them not to run.

Der Spiegel said the fund also is used to support the politically persecuted or foreign diplomats who have been "cashiered" for political reasons.

The magazine said the fund's accounts are checked once a year by the director of the Federal Auditing Agency.

Colonel surrenders to face new trial in Aquino case

MANILA (R) — An army colonel wanted in connection with the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino surrendered at a military camp Monday, a court official said.

Col. Vicente Tigas was one of 26 men, including former Armed Forces Chief Fabian Ver, acquitted in December of charges of involvement in the 1983 killing of the husband of President Corason Aquino.

The supreme court has ordered a fresh trial for the 26. All but Gen. Ver and another officer, who are both abroad, are now under detention or have posted bail.

Gen. Ver fled to Hawaii with Marcos in February when Corason Aquino took office after a civilian-backed military revolt.

Military officials said they had also received reports the guerrillas planned to attack paramilitary camps in the area.

Rebel posters appeared on the streets of Baticaloa telling residents they would be killed if they defied the protest and travelled in cars or motor cycles.

"Militants are defying types of bicycles ridden by government officials and others going to work and warning them to stay at home and observe the protest," one resident told Reuters.

"Shopkeepers have been told their shops would be set on fire if they are open."

Sri Lankan rebels set off bombs, order people off streets

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil separatist guerrillas set off bombs in the eastern Sri Lankan town of Batticaloa Monday to warn people off the streets in a protest against alleged killings of civilians by security forces, residents said.

No casualties or damage were reported from the explosions.

The rebels warned local people to stay indoors and told shopkeepers to close their businesses.

The guerrillas allege civilians were killed by government forces after a car bomb injured police commandos in the city last week. The government has denied the charge, saying nine people were killed in crossfire during a gunbattle between police and rebels following the attack.

Batticaloa, 240 kilometres from Colombo, has been torn by eight days of fighting between police commandos and the guerrillas, who are demanding a separate state in northern and eastern Sri Lanka for the country's minority Tamil community.

An overnight curfew, imposed after the car bombing, was reimposed on the town at noon Monday after being lifted for a few hours Monday morning to enable residents to buy essentials.

Military officials said they had also received reports the guerrillas planned to attack paramilitary camps in the area.

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"Shopkeepers have been told their shops would be set on fire if they are open."

Fiji reshuffles cabinet

SUVA, Fiji (AP) — Prime Minister Sir Ratu Kamisese Mara took over the foreign ministry portfolio in a cabinet reshuffle the government announced on Monday.

The government said in a statement that Mara would assume the foreign affairs duties on Tuesday, replacing veteran politician Semese Sikivou who is retiring.

In other changes, Minister without portfolio Felipe Bole will take over as education minister from Dr. Ahmad Ali, who was appointed to the new post of minister for information.

Bole had been a permanent secretary for education and has served as ambassador to the United Nations and director of the Pacific Islands development programme in Hawaii. He was elected to parliament last year.

15 killed in S. African tribal fight

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Rival black factions of the Zulu tribe battled with guns in remote hills of Natal province, killing 15 fighters, police said Monday.

Police spokesman Capt. Pieter Kitching said the fighting occurred Saturday at Emamatolo, a small inland village in the Greytown district north of Durban.

The fighting, apparently stemming from a year-old conflict between the Vuma and Menyeswayo factions, flared when one man from the Vuma group was gunned down, said Kitching, police spokesman for the Natal interior based in the capital, Pietermaritzburg.

The Vuma then raised a band of fighters and attacked the Menyeswayo, and 14 more people were killed, he said. Several houses and cars also were burned down in the mountainous area.

The South African Press Association (SAPA) said the battle occurred at the farm of Sipho Mhunu, a well-known black singer and guitarist who formerly worked with white singer Johnny Clegg in the top band Juluka.

Mhunu, who left the Johannesburg music scene to return to rural Zululand, was believed to have gone into hiding several months ago after previous factional clashes in the area, SAPA said.

Such fighting occurs periodically in Natal between rival

factions of the six-million-strong Zulu tribe. The origins of the enmity are often obscure, sometimes going back for generations.

Factional fighting is not considered part of anti-apartheid unrest and spillover violence that has wracked urban townships for more than two years, leaving more than 2,100 dead by unofficial count.

The government Bureau for Information said in its daily unrest summary that Sunday was "exceptionally quiet," with fewer than 10 incidents of violence reported around the country.

In the only fatality, a 26-year-old black man, Super Baloyi, was attacked by a group of blacks and his body set alight in Soweto, Johannesburg's black township. Three other incidents also were reported in Soweto, the bureau said.

Soweto police, in a summary of weekend crime, reported two black men living in hostels for migrant workers were shot dead in separate incidents. Neither murder, among nine over the weekend in the township, was considered unrest-related.

However, Soweto residents have reported a series of clashes in recent days between militant neighbourhood youths and conservative hostel dwellers.

It has become harder over the past two years of violence to distinguish between politically related violence and non-political

crime. Both police and residents say things have taken advantage of the turmoil to stage assaults, car thefts and other crimes in the guise of political activism.

Weekend newspapers reported that the diversion of police from regular investigative work to riot duty had contributed to an increase in regular crime, prompting a sharp climb in insurance rates.

Meanwhile, the nation's mining industry has accused leaders of the largest black union of "cynical disregard for the interests of their members" by calling for sanctions against South Africa.

Meanwhile, the owners of a mine where 177 men were killed from fumes in an underground fire last week held a memorial service at Kinross Gold Mine for the victims.

The Chamber of Mines, the industry association, said Sunday night that international sanctions endorsed by union leaders could have devastating impact on employment for 600,000 black miners.

Union spokesman Marcel Golding was quoted as replying that "international economic pressure" against South Africa was a peaceful way of pressuring the government to abandon apartheid.

He said race segregation policies were the root of the crisis, and once removed there would be no need for sanctions, according to SAPA.

NBC wins big in 38th Emmy Awards

PASADENA, California (AP) — Golden Girls led NBC's domination of the 38th Emmy Awards while CBS' Cagney and Lacey shut out ABC's Moonlighting, which had more nominations than any other show.

Cagney and Lacey won Best Drama Series for the second straight year and Sharon Gless beat out co-star Tyne Daly, a three-time winner, for best actress.

NBC took 19 of the 31 awards, CBS took 10 and PBS and ABC had one each.

Betty White of NBC's Golden Girls won Best Actress in a comedy series and the show won Best Comedy, and Michael J. Fox of NBC's Family Ties won for Best Actor.

Saying she shared her award with her co-stars, Miss White said, "we want to thank the network for taking a chance on four old broads — uh, ladies."

Rhea Perlman, the acidic barmaid Carla in Cheers, and John Larroquette, the obnoxious prosecutor of Night Court, collected Emmys again as supporting comedy series performers. It was the second year

running for Larroquette and the third for Ms. Perlman.

Marlo Thomas won Best Actress in a special or miniseries for Nobody's Child and Dustin Hoffman was Best Actor for Death of a Salesman, both on CBS. Love Is Never Silent, a Hallmark Hall of Fame presentation on NBC, was honoured as Best Special and NBC's Peter the Great was Best Miniseries.

"This was part of my dream," said the tearful Miss Gless as she held the statuette high above her head at the Pasadena Civic Auditorium.

Ms. Gless plays Christine Cagney, the New York Police Department detective partner of Lacey in the CBS series. For the past three years, Ms. Daly won the Emmy in the same category for her role as Mary Beth Lacey.

Ms. Daly's husband, Georg Stanford Brown, won for Best Direction on Cagney and Lacey, and John Karlen, who plays her husband Harvey on the series, won for Best Supporting Actor in a drama series.

John Lithgow, who won Best Guest Performer for the Doll

segment of NBC's Amazing Stories, commented breathlessly: "I never win anything."

For the second year, William Daniels, the dour Dr. Mark Craig of NBC's St. Elsewhere, was honoured as outstanding Lead Actor in a Drama Series, and his wife, Bonnie Bartlett, was honoured as Best Supporting Actress in a dramatic series for her work on the same show.

Lucille Ball, whose new series debuted the night before on ABC, drew a standing ovation when she came out to present the Governor's Award to another television pioneer, Red Skelton.

NBC started the night with a record 148 nominations, followed by CBS with 90, ABC with 50, Public Broadcasting Service 31 and four nominations for syndicated programmes. It was the fifth straight year that NBC led in nominations.

Moonlighting had 16 Emmy nominations, but now only a technical award for editing which was announced two weeks ago. NBC won 15 of the technical Emmys, followed by CBS with 12, PBS with 10 and ABC with five.

'Row over Waldheim's past will disappear'

NEW YORK (R) — Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky says the controversy over President Kurt Waldheim's alleged Nazi past will disappear because it was fuelled earlier this year from abroad, newsweek has reported.

According to the newsweek, asked how much damage the Waldheim controversy had done to Austria's image, Mr. Vranitzky said in a Vienna interview: "If there have been or still are unpleasant undertones, it is the intention of all Austrians in positions of responsibility to try to get rid of them."

"But I would say a campaign that was influenced from abroad, as this one was, tends to adopt a

reticence of its own that disappears after the campaign."

Dr. Waldheim, a former U.N. secretary general, was elected president in June after a bitter campaign in which the New York-based World Jewish Congress and several American newspapers alleged he had been part of a German army command intelligence unit in the Balkans during World War II.

Dr. Waldheim was maintaining a positive attitude towards the measures the Austrian government was taking to correct any negative impression about Austria, Vranitzky said.

Austrians were well advised to show a positive attitude towards Jews at home and abroad and "we

will do whatever we can to give the Jewish people the confidence and conviction that we mean this seriously," he was quoted as saying.

In a commentary on the interview, Newsweek said Mr. Vranitzky's break with the Freedom Party, whose hardliners included many former Nazis, was a significant attempt to refurbish Austria's image.

But it added: "Waldheim himself has still not made any official gesture of reconciliation to the Jewish community, though aides claim he has met with some Jews privately."

"Relations with Israel remain strained."

NASA reportedly had shuttle flaw solution for five years

NEW YORK (Agencies) — A solution to the problem of space shuttle booster seals that caused last January's Challenger explosion was conceived in 1981 and was being applied by the U.S. space agency to all shuttles, the New York Times said Monday.

The newspaper said it found in an investigation that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) had a "longstanding worry about the seals on the shuttle and application of an innovative remedy to generations of booster rockets."

During 1977 testing by NASA the pressures from launching were found to force the walls of the booster to bulge.

The bulging caused rotation at the booster's tongue and groove joints, and gaps opened. To close the gaps, which could permit leakage of burning gases, two rubber rings were inserted in each joint.

The rings were later found to erode somewhat from the superheated gases, the paper said. The seals needed to be redesigned and immobilised.

"The key element of the redesign was invented in 1981 to lock seals tightly in place by latching down an element of the joint," the newspaper said. "This capture feature was applied to the design of booster rockets in 1982 and again in 1985."

But for some time, it said, there was disagreement among specialists that the capture feature, an invention of Frederick

Policelli of Hercules Inc, was the best solution.

Nonetheless, "a rich harvest of data had been gathered, starting in late 1984, on the effectiveness of the capture feature," the Times said.

Less than two weeks before the Jan. 28 explosion of Challenger, a meeting of government and non-government space engineers learned from a briefing paper that steel casings with the capture feature, ordered in July, 1985, "were due for delivery by February, 1987," the Times said.

It added that Ronald Kist, a lawyer representing the widow of one of the seven astronauts killed in the accident, said: "The fact that the space agency applied the 'solution' as early as 1982 and again in 1985 will affect litigation over the Challenger disaster."

"Why fix the booster if it wasn't broken? It makes the fact that they forced this launch all the more reprehensible."

Meanwhile the U.S. space agency may release a curtailed flight schedule for the space shuttle this week, and it probably will trigger lawsuits, the agency's chief says.

The schedule will include about 19 shuttle launches in the first three years following the resumption of operations, probably in early 1988, said James C. Fletcher, who heads NASA.

NASA was planning monthly shuttle flights when Challenger exploded after liftoff from Kennedy Space centre in Florida killing all seven crew members and leading to a suspension of all shuttle flights.

Mr. Fletcher said the new flight schedule Saturday during an aerospace seminar sponsored by the Los Angeles Press Club and the Aviation-Space Writers Association.

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Gen. Robert T. Herres, who heads the Air Force Space Command, said the U.S. space programme is in poor shape compared with the Soviet Union's, which has completed 60 space flights since Challenger exploded.

"They are capable of about 100 space launches per year," he said.

Mr. Fletcher said he wasn't able to offer much encouragement when he met Friday with scientists at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena. Many of the scientists have spent years developing space missions that were to be launched by the shuttle.

He said it may be impossible to use the shuttle to launch the Galileo Mission to Jupiter because the space probe has a radioactive power source.

The Challenger tragedy raised concern that payloads with radioactive power supplies could contaminate the ground if they were destroyed in another such explosion.

Alternative launch vehicles are hard to find, and although there's been discussion of cancelling the Galileo Mission, Mr. Fletcher said he expects to see it fly eventually.

He said launching the hubble space telescope, to be placed in orbit above the distortion of the Earth's atmosphere, has a high priority among other scientific missions within NASA. The telescope was to have been launched this fall.

Thai beauty pageant turns ugly

BANGKOK (R) — The "Miss Thailand World '86" beauty pageant came to an ugly end when unhappy runners-up stole the winner's tiara and crowned their own queen. As the orchestra struck up the winner's theme, the pouting also-rans tried to rip off Saeng-Ravi Asavarak's victory sash before a stunned audience of 2,000 people at a luxury hotel.

They snatched her tiara and placed it on sobbing first runner-up Duangduan Jithaisong, but she wanted no part of the mutiny. Live television coverage of the pageant ended abruptly as the fracas broke out. Saeng-Ravi, 22, crownless and sash askew, retained her poise and grace and beamed smiles at the crowd throughout the commotion. "I didn't think this was going to happen because everyone had been so nice and friendly," she told reporters later. She denied charges by other competitors that she had had a nose job, refused to use the sponsor's cosmetics and wore false eyelashes.

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Party leader sacked for sexual blackmail

PEKING (R) — A Communist Party boss in central China has been dismissed and arrested for using his position to blackmail women into having sex with him, an official newspaper said Monday. The China Law News said Wang Benxian, party chief of Yuanbaoshou county in Hunan province, had been arrested on charges of having illicit sexual relations in return for jobs, promotions and party membership. He was charged with "taking liberties with" 24 women.

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"Shopkeepers have been told their shops would be set on fire if they are open."

'Stop smoking', Diana tells woman

LONDON (AP) — Princess Diana told a woman smoker to quit the habit during a visit to a hospital that treats lung diseases. "I shall never smoke again," declared Shirley Murray, 51, a mother of three who has smoked since she was 16 and has been puffing 40 king-size cigarettes a day, after the princess admonished her. The princess's outburst took place during her recent visit to London's Brompton Hospital, where she was shown slides demonstrating lung damage from smoking. The hospital specialises in chest complaints. A few minutes later, the princess came face-to-face in a corridor with Mrs. Murray, who was visiting her 12-year-old son Mark who has a toy building brick lodged in a lung. Murray was hiding a half-smoked cigarette in her hand. Watching reporters said that the princess exclaimed: "What have you got there?" "Nothing," said Murray. "You're lying," retorted the princess. "Where are you going with it?" When Mrs. Murray replied